Let's Forget Self in This
Mighty Common Cause and
Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig
Their Graves, Greater East
Asia Builds a Paradise

No. 15,982 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA ACUTE; MANY DIE DAILY

Situation Most Serious in Bengal Province Despite Red Cross Efforts

CALCUTTA IS HIT HARD

All Journals Attack Severely Ineffective Policies of British-Indian Government

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The food shortage in India is worsening as can be gathered from various articles appearing in the Times, London and the Manchester Guardian, as well as from reports by various news agencies.

In this connection, the Australian broadcasting station ABC quoted the following dispatches received from Calcutta:

Despite the food supplies that are being sent to Bengal from other provinces and the efforts of the Indian Red Cross to relieve the suffering masses, Bengal Province has been turned into a famine area. Many are dying from starvation in Calcutta and in all large cities 20 to 25 people are dying in the streets every day. The food shortage is especially acute in the rural districts.

Reuter dispatches say that the Bengal Provincial Assembly met in Calcutta on September 17, at which the Indian members reported on the critical food situation.

Villagers Swarm Cities

This state of affairs has given rise to the illegal selling and buying of children, the dispatches add, and the rural inhabitants are swarming into the cities of Madaripore and Munshiganj from the northwestern section.

Investigations have revealed that 202 persons died of starvation in Calcutta's hospitals from September 3 to 8. Adding to this the number dying in the streets the total of 1,000 deaths a week is reached.

All Indian papers are mercilessly attacking the ineffective policies of the British-Indian Government, according to New Delhi dispatches to the Manchester Guardian. The Statesman, a British-owned paper, has severely criticized the red-tape bureaucracy of the authorities.

The Civil and Military Gazette, published in Lahore, declared as follows:

"According to authoritative statements, 1,700 tons of foodstuffs have been stolen from Calcutta's railways daily for the last 30 days. The authorities have given us no satisfactory explanation."

British Worried

British Government authorities are viewing the famine in Bengal Province with due gravity, but they do not lay the blame for the food shortage on the increase of the anti-Axis forces in India, or on the monopolization of the Indian railways **for transportation of military supplies.** They coldly argue that the present famine is attributable to the lack of a rationing system and black-market dealings. The loss of Burma is also blamed for the food shortage.

An editorial in the September 20 issue of the Times, London, has the following to say.

"The food shortage in India is said to have resulted from the effects of the war, but if the government had taken decisive measures the famine might have been prevented. The inability to allay the food situation is a blunder on the part of British politicians and the authorities in India. Not only this, as Bengal Province has been regarded as a vital base for the anti-Axis offensive on the Asian Continent, the present situation is a big hindrance to our war efforts."

Crisis Hits Calcutta

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The following picture of the condition of Bengal Province which is in the grip of a severe famine in food-stuffs emerges from Reuter dispatches from Calcutta.

"The food situation in Calcutta, the second largest city in the British colonial empire, has developed into a crisis. Misery is stalking the streets. Many men, women, and children are so hungry that they cannot work. Some of them are lying on the pavements and asking things to eat of pedestrians. Others are waiting anxiously for the relief

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. WAR CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES

JAPANESE VALOR AT ATTU

Yankees Benumbed by Last Heroic Stand Made by Yamazaki Garrison; Holtz Bay Battle Claimed Bloodiest of Entire Campaign

The last scene of the Attu epic fills many of the pages of the American magazines for August, among which the account of Russell Annabel, war correspondent, in the August 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post gives a hair-raising description of the last charge made by the Japanese garrison troops, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi dated Monday.

Annabel says that the Americans, for all their overwhelming advantages in numbers, arms and terrain, at first could not transport the munitions landed on the island because of the terrific firing from the small number of Japanese concealed in dugouts, so that many Americans were killed, wounded or fell sick from lack of provisions. The morale of the Americans steadily declined.

After the battle of the Sarana and Massacre Passes, however, the Americans secured a land route for the transit of their supplies and the weight of volume began to tell on the utterly outnumbered Japanese. What made the situation hopeless for the Japanese was the break made in the Japanese position on Holtz Bay on May 15 when the Japanese store of munitions was lost. The Japanese withdrew over the mountain as far as the Chikagov Corridor where they made their last heroic stand and charge.

Of this supreme heroism, Annabel writes:

Fought Like Tiger

"The Japanese, knowing it was the last, fought with the ferocity of a tiger at bay, so that it was impossible to take prisoners. They used their bayonets, fired their machine-guns and threw their hand grenades so long as any breath remained in them. The fact that in all the 20 days that I watched the struggle I saw not one wounded Japanese proves that they fought to the death. They would not surrender even when their fox-holes were surrounded. Most of them spoke English and they were told to surrender they took up their bayonets and cried: 'Look, you American!' so the Americans threw their hand grenades and approached. It was a grim affair. These Japanese were not human beings.

"On May 29, the Americans fixed their positions from Chikagov Bay to Lake Colliers. Captain Zimmerman expected to deliver his attack on the Japanese positions from there that morning. It had been raining all night and the cold fog of the North Pacific was hanging far before us. Almost all firing had ceased on both sides.

"At 3:40 a.m., Captain Craggie who commanded the scouting force reported over the telephone that the Japanese were climbing out of the valley, apparently to attack. This report told of the beginning of the grimmest battle in the history of American wars.

"From what we learned afterwards by collecting information from various sources, the battle on Holtz Bay had been the bloodiest conflict of the campaign.

Only 600 Survived

"The Japanese in the village of Attu on Chikagov Bay were running short of provisions and ammunition. The killed and wounded were steadily increasing and only 600 had survived. Moreover, only one-third had only rifles for arms.

"Commander Yasuvo Yamazaki gathered together all those who could walk and issued his last orders to break through the four American positions on Chikagov Bay, to get to the American artillery position on Massacre Bay and to capture the guns and attack the Americans with them. The Japanese dashed through the fog toward the four positions simultaneously like a mirage.

"Crying in English: 'Kill, kill!' they thrust and fired at every tent in sight. It was a scene of indescribable desperation. Some Americans had no time to get out of their sleeping bags and some were caught literally with their pants down.

"Later, a soldier told me, 'I put my right shoe on my left foot and my left shoe on my right foot but had no time to change them. The Japanese came in a bunch as if they were insane. There was one of our buddies who had been drinking and was wearing only a shirt. I shouted to him and told him to put on his pants but he rushed away saying that he would rather keep his life than his pants'.

Had Narrow Escape

"The most dramatic story I heard was from Captain Marvin who was at the position by the lake. He said, 'There were eight in my tent, and when the phone report came I ordered two of them to go out to watch. While the two were putting on their clothes, a shout went up outside the tent. Five Japanese soldiers had appeared. We ripped the tent with our knives and stuck out our guns and started to shoot. Just as I had shot off my Thompson gun, a Japanese soldier hurtled into the tent and bayoneted me. The bayonet skimmed past my face and stuck into the ground.'

"The Japanese know no fear. Several Japanese who charged straight forward against our guns until they fell had captured a 37-millimeter gun at an American position and were shooting at us. Before they had fired many shots, they were killed by our hand grenades. We were losing in the beginning but as day broke and the fog cleared we chased the Japanese back across the valley. After that we allowed only dead Japanese to enter our position. By noon the Japanese attack stopped. The Japanese hiding in fox holes, in American tents and ditches, were surrounded by American machine-guns and rifles.

"Just as we were about to start in mopping-up operations, astounding news came from the position at Colliers. They said that the Japanese had killed themselves. Within an hour similar reports came from three other positions. Explosions were heard from the creeks and dugouts in which the Japanese had taken refuge. But no shots came our way. Wondering, we sent out patrols and found that the Japanese had killed themselves with hand-grenades. Everything was over in the afternoon.

"Unit Commander Yamazaki was probably among them. In the dusk the Americans entered the village of Attu. The Americans had been expecting a terrific fight there but their expectations were wrong. One veteran sergeant shakily told me, 'Maybe this wasn't a big modern battle but it was a terrific happening. So is the end of the Japanese. This sure is the most terrifying thing that has happened or will happened to me in my life.'"

AID TO CHUNGKING HELD INSUFFICIENT

Amount of Supplies Sent Pacific War Zone Also Deplored By U.S. Senators

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Anti-Axis forces in Pacific war zone are not receiving sufficient war materials, it was stated by United States Senators Richard Russell and Albert Chandler while on their tour of inspection in that area to newspapermen on September 17, according to delayed reports from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in the South Pacific.

The Senators also warned that more aid must be sent to Chungking to prevent collapse. Senator Russell said, "It seems that the United States could spare a few more planes for the Pacific. The situation of Chungking is serious. If Chungking is not supplied, it could be starved and forced from the war. If Chungking is forced from the war, it might go on forever. We are still not doing enough for Chungking."

Commenting on the Burma situation, Senator Chandler expressed the hope that Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed supreme commander of the anti-Axis in southeastern Asia, would start an offensive because "it is my judgment that we are going to have to take some ports in Burma."

"Americans regard Japan as their primary enemy, I think that they will never be satisfied until Japan is crushed," said Senator Russell.

Indicating that there is criticism of General MacArthur, Senator Chandler praising MacArthur said, "I have encountered some efforts to create the impression that MacArthur is not a seasoned general. This is not true. He is a great general who has taken the offensive with little material . I think that he is our best chance to win this war."

Il Duce Holds Talks With Fuehrer Hitler; Paper Carries Photo

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—Since his dramatic liberation from confinement in the ancient castle in the wilds of Abruzzi plateau of the Apennines Benito Mussolini has held a series of conferences with Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The evening edition of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung carried pictures of the parleys held at the Fuehrer's Headquarters by the two great leaders. Il Duce was dressed in the same civilian clothes that he wore during his imprisonment in the picture taken together with the Fuehrer and Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

COTTON IN AMERICA REMAINS UNPICKED

Alabama Hit Hard by Acute Labor Dearth

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—In the cotton-growing district in the central part of the State of Alabama the crop is standing unharvested because there are no hands to do the harvesting, according to the weekly magazine, Time, of New York.

The State authorities, puzzling over the situation, are calling for laborers to harvest the cotton through the newspapers and the radio. It is said that only seven persons, all of them children ranging in ages from 10 to 13, have so far responded to the advertisements.

The universal shortage of labor in the United States is affecting life in the cities. In Washington, there are many restaurants where food is served on unwashed dishes and the authorities have intervened but to no purpose.

The operators of these eating places would be only too glad to pay the fine of $25 for failure to comply with the authorities rather than to put themselves to the expense of introducing better sanitary conditions in their establishments.

COMING P.I. FREEDOM IMPRESSES INDIANS

Singh Tells Compatriots to Rally Behind Nethaji for March to Delhi

Domei

MANILA, September 20.—"We Indians rejoice in the forthcoming independence of the Philippines with a feeling of brotherly envy," asserted Chenan Singh, Publicity Chief of the Manila branch of the Indian Independence League, this evening in a radio broadcast.

"How fortunate are the Filipinos, when our independence for India is not anywhere in sight but must be wrested from the greedy grasp of Britain. We, Indians, who enjoy freedom outside of India must rally solidly behind our leader Subhas Chandra Bose and march on to Delhi," he added.

"The recent developments in the course of Japan's determined war to free one billion Asians forever from the meddling exploitation by imperialistic Anglo-Americans is an opportune moment to look into the relations, past and present, existing between India and the Philippines.

"Particularly significant is the parallel in the history of the two countries, their remarkable ancient cultures, their domination by nations of the West and their natural aspiration to be free and independent.

Recalls Indian Culture

"The contact between ancient Indians and Filipinos, through extensive commerce and subsequent settlement of the Hindus from Indo-China on some Philippine Islands as well as neighboring islands, brought the two peoples together more intimately and produced rich interchange of culture and material goods beneficial to both countries."

After reviewing Spanish imperialism in the Philippines, he went on to say that its obligation did not improve matters. Instead it suited the greedy desires of British, Amer-

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS, REDS STAGE BATTLE AT SMOLENSK

Soviets Launch New Drives From Two Directions in Attempt to Take City

REICH ABLY RESISTING

Fighting at Yartsevo Most Fierce; North Ukraine Front Sees Action

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The fiercest fighting on the entire Eastern Front is going on in the Smolensk sector where the Soviet forces on Saturday launched a huge-scale offensive, reports from the front reveal. Observers believe that one of the final aims of the Soviet summer offensive is to take Smolensk, the foremost German stronghold in the central sector.

The Soviet troops, who, in spite of concerted efforts exerted during the last two months, were unable to penetrate the outer defenses of that point, are now trying to hit the city from the north and south. Powerful units under General Yeremenko are moving southward toward Smolensk from the Beiloi area and northward from the Roslavl area.

The present fighting is going on in a semicircular front extending from Velij through Yartsevo to Jelnia. The fighting near Yartsevo is especially intense with Red forces under General Sokolovsky, fearing that their drive will bog down, throwing in all their available power. There the two forces are pounding and smashing each other in a death struggle.

Reports reaching here today from Berlin reveal that the German command is fully aware that the Soviet objective lies in encircling Smolensk. It is also said that, while the fighting on the north and south sector of the Smolensk-Moscow highway is raging at white heat furor, the Red Army so far has accomplished nothing.

Withering fighting is also going on in the North Ukraine front, on a line extending from Novgorod-Sieverskoi to a point east of Kiev. Soviet communiques claim that the Red Army has already advanced to within 46 miles of Kiev, but no confirmation has been made by the Germans. The situation in that area thus lacks clarity.

In the southern part of the Eastern Front, furious mobile action is being carried on with the Germans apparently planning to continue their movement to shorten their lines. Berlin reports reveal that the Germans are continuously moving out in tearing counter-thrusts, indicating that the German forces still maintain the initiative in the operations. These reports also disclose that the German High Command has not sent any strategic reserve forces to the Eastern Front indicating its confidence that it can handle any new situation with these reserve forces.

AMBASSADOR HIDAKA ARRIVES IN VENICE

Minister Harada Staying At Vatican

Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, and the rest of the Japanese residents in Rome, excepting Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, and the Japanese Catholic students studying in the Vatican, have all reached Venice safely, according to Domei.

In Rome, Councilor Kiuchi, who was on his way back to Rome from Berlin at the time the Badoglio regime surrendered, is engaged in contacting the German authorities.

With the establishment of the Fascist Government in North Italy, First Class Secretary Naruse is scheduled to go to Rome to aid Councilor Kiuchi

Ambassador Hidaka, members of the Embassy staff, Domei representatives, and the various Japanese newspapermen as well as businessmen will remain in Venice for the time being. The Japanese naval attache and a few other Japanese are staying in Milan.

Italian Submarine Seized

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The Italian submarine, Ammeraglio des Geneys, was seized by the anti-Axis forces and brought to the port of Durban today, it is reported.

NAVY SEAPLANES BLAST ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IN MANBAUL BAY AREA

Also Heavily Damage Hostile Medium-Sized Transport in Vicinity

TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK

Naval Air Units Raid Foe's Positions Near Munda, Guadalcanal and Port Moresby

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 21.—Seaplane units of the Imperial Navy Air Forces made a surprise attack on the enemy positions in the vicinity of Manbaul Bay, approximately 60 kilometers southeast of Morobe in New Guinea, before daybreak on September 19 and started a fire among the enemy installations on land.

The Japanese planes also attacked and heavily damaged a medium-sized enemy transport navigating in the vicinity.

No damage was suffered by our side.

Torpedo-Boat Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 21.—A seaplane unit of the Japanese Navy discovered a flotilla of enemy torpedo-boats patrolling the vicinity of Vella Lavella Island on the night of September 19, and after furiously machine-gunning the enemy vessels, set fire to and sank one of them.

Munda Position Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 21.—Japanese Navy Air Units again raided the enemy positions in the vicinity of Munda on New Georgia Island before dawn on September 20 and started fires in three places, one of them developing into a raging conflagration as was observed from the huge column of smoke rising into the sky.

The Japanese planes also bombed an enemy patrol boat that was detected in the nearby waters and heavily damaged the vessel with many direct-hits.

All Japanese planes returned safely.

Guadalcanal Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 21.—Japanese Navy Air Units surprise-attacked Guadalcanal Island from midnight September, 19 until dawn September 20 and furiously bombed the two enemy airfields and the military installations in the vicinity.

All bombs accurately found their marks and started fires in two places, a deafening explosion occuring from one of the conflagrations. The raging flames and the billowing black smoke that rose skyward were observed from points 18 miles away.

All Japanese planes returned from the operations.

Enemy Force Wiped Out

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 20.—The Japanese Garrison Forces on Arundell Island of the Solomons group are continuing furious fighting with enemy forces possessing powerful tank and artillery units. Again on September 18 a portion of the enemy forces attempted a surprise-landing on the northern coast of the island but our forces met the enemy units on the shoreline and annihilated them.

As a result of the encounter, approximately 50 enemy dead were left on the battlefield, an enemy tank was set afire and numerous war trophies were taken.

Port Moresby Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 20.—Japanese Army Air Units in the New Guinea area surprise-attacked the enemy air fields at Port Moresby and Fuabuba on September 20 and gained spectacular results.

At 3 a.m. on this day, a formation of our Army bombers left for their raid on Port Moresby despite the adverse weather condition, and penetrating the wall of furious

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Navy Men in South Undergo Untold Hardships

Mere Words Cannot Describe Privations and Obstacles Being Cheerfully Endured by Our Naval Heroes to Crush Enemies

By ICHIJI YOSHIDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH.—Vividly inflamed with the spirit bequeathed by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the 2,000 heroes of Attu, the entire Japanese nation, on the firing lines and at home, are exerting themselves to the utmost for the successful culmination of the sacred war.

Mere words can hardly describe the sufferings and hardships that are being encountered daily by the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy, operating in the Southern Regions. In appreciation of these privations and obstacles that are being endured so cheerfully, the people behind the guns must further consolidate their unity in order to bolster up the fighting spirit of these heroes.

The enemy, by dint of his numerical superiority, is daily dropping innumerable shells to clear the jungle of trees, thus depriving the Japanese Forces of their shelters. The ground crews are so busy repairing airfields, after every enemy raid, that they are sometimes unable to even properly care for their wounded. In many instances the work of the ground crew is extremely hazardous, as they go about their work even in the midst of bursting bombs, in order to complete the necessary repairs. No sooner is the field repaired than the planes land one after the other. The crew then rush toward their respective planes and immediately drag them into cover in the jungles to effect repairs.

On the firing lines, aircraft are never left on the field in view of the persistent enemy bombings, but are sheltered in the jungles; but owing to the blind bombings, trees are being daily demolished in the vicinity of the airfield so that safe hiding places for the planes are being moved farther away from the field. This necessitates the ground crew to get up at 2 or 3 in the morning and often their labors extend until late at night, in order to have the machines thoroughly repaired and available for immediate action.

It is a common custom for Navy airmen to signal farewell, before taking off, and the ground crew standing near the runway, offer a silent prayer for the safe return of their comrades.

At XX Island, winter starts early in June, and the fall of one-foot long leaves precludes the approach of the rainy season, which begins in February and continues for three months. There, air fighters are

(Continued on Page 3)

COLOR WAR THREAT IN U.S. POINTED OUT

Germs of Nation-Wide Racial Conflict Seen Throughout Country, Krock Says

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The danger of a general conflagration of "color war" in the United States is pointed out by Arthur Krock, manager of the Washington bureau of The New York Times.

A recent issue of The New York Times received here shows a picture of wanton destruction wrought on shops and houses on a street in Harlem, New York City. It is a record of the big clash that broke out as a result of an altercation between a white policeman and a Negro soldier on August 1.

When the fight started, numerous Negro soldiers gathered there and began wrecking shops kept by white men in the neighborhood and the riots continued for two days. On the evening of August 2, 8,000 New York "Citizens' Defense Force" and 1,500 armed citizens at large, supported by 600 policemen, surrounded the Harlem district and undertook to suppress the Negro wreckers. Mayor LaGuardia advised the Negro mob over the radio to return to their homes. In the free-for-all, at least six Negroes were killed and more than 500 injured, while not one white man was killed.

Editor Comments

C. Powell, editor of The Amsterdam News, a weekly published in Harlem, wrote in the journal that, whatever the immediate cause of the clash, there could be no question that it was the culmination of a strained feeling between the white and Negro populations due to the white persecution of the colored people.

Arthur Krock, manager of the Washington bureau of The New York Times, comments:

"The germs of a nation-wide racial conflict can now be seen throughout the country and since the outbreak of the war the danger has markedly increased. Already at Detroit, New York and other places clashes have occurred between the white and Negro citizens. They are noteworthy as symptoms of the social and economic defects within the United States. It is utterly foolish

(Continued on Page 3)

CHUNGKING IS UPSET BY GUERILLAS' ACTS

Village Headmen File Petition Asking Authorities to Control Ruthless Conduct

Domei

RANGOON, September 20.—Chungking Army guerilla troops have caused such suffering and misery to their own people that at last the headmen and other leading inhabitants of the villages of X X district have submitted a petition to the Army Headquarters at Kunming under their joint signatures pleading for amelioration of the frightful situation.

The Chungking forces confronting the Japanese on the Yunnan line are showing every evidence of mortal terror that the Japanese might strike and they are feverishly calling up reinforcements.

In order to defend their outposts, they are dispatching guerilla troops but these guerilla troops, being mere bandits and gangsters scraped together from the dregs of Chungking society, are preying on the innocent villagers instead of harassing the Japanese Forces.

The suffering of the people under Chungking rule is all the greater because these guerilla bands are receiving hardly any supplies from the rear.

Unable to bear the ruthless depredations and extortions any longer, the head men and other leading inhabitants of the villages of the X X district has appealed to the Army Headquarters at Kunming describing the indescribable atrocities committed by the guerilla troops and the extreme misery of their conditions The Chungking camp is said to have been acutely agitated by the implications of the petition.

The petition said:

"These guerilla troops are making the fight with Japan the excuse for any violence and atrocity they may commit. In the name of resistance, they are robbing innocent people of their food and other daily necessaries, carrying off the able-bodied men of the villages to be condemned to hard labor and exposing us to the menace of death by violence or starvation.

"Under outrageous orders calculated solely to assure the well-being of the guerilla troops themselves,

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMESE WAR HEAD URGES MORE EFFORT

Thakin Aung San Reminds People Preparedness Vital to Repulse Anglo-Americans

Domei

RANGOON, September 20.—While the Germans and the Japanese are securely holding their fronts in Europe and in the Pacific, respectively, against the Anglo-American Powers, the Burmese people must construct a powerful, new Burma, fully capable of meeting any contingency in the future, declared Major-General Thakin Aung San, Burmese Defense Minister, in an article appearing in Bamakhit.

Stressing that preparedness is of vital importance, the Major-General said that every Burmese must be ready to fight in the present war from every direction and with every means in his power.

With Adipadi Ba Maw's declaration of war against Britain and the United States, the present conflict "has become our war and not someone else's," the Defense Minister said, adding, "we must be prepared in every respect to prosecute the present war for the successful attainment of victory."

In this connection, the Major-General recalled that during the Meiji Restoration in Japan, the Japanese armed forces were thoroughly instructed to never overestimate, never fear, nor undervalue but to concentrate their supreme effort in building up their fighting power to the highest possible pitch in order to cope with any eventuality. This instruction, he declared is one which the Burmese should stringently observe at the present time, and is a lesson from which they can derive much.

War demands swiftness, tactfulness, courage, discipline, firm determination and concentration, the Major-General stressed, pointing out that preparedness ranks first and foremost. He emphasized his point by recalling a statement made by an ancient Chinese military tactician to the effect that victory may sometime depend on fortune but defeat is in the hands of the commander. "It is not so much the actual fighting, but careful preparations made before hand which count," he stressed.

Urging the people to throw themselves completely behind the war effort, the Major-General emphasized that history has shown that no country has managed to achieve independence or prominence without struggle and hardships.

"Although the war may last five or 50 years, the Burmese people," he declared, "must be ready to fight it out, for only through victory can Burma achieve its rightful place and enjoy the benefits of freedom. The Burmese people today must rely on themselves and be ready to cope with the enemy no matter from what direction he may come or what means he may employ."

Coming P.I. Freedom Impresses Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

ican and Dutch dominators in East Asia that the Oriental people did not get together more intimately.

"One American writer wrote about the two peoples in one of the most unjust derogatory books ever written, to reflect Anglo-American prejudice bordering on contempt" he said.

"Remember Katherine Mayo's 'Mother of India' and 'Isles of Fear.' These two books reflect on the kind of American materialistic mentality and regard for culture which it cannot see or discern. It failed to see many things deep and spiritual."

Commenting on Japan as the liberator of East Asia, Mr. Singh said, "Japan has shown the way. With one mighty sweep, Japan's heroes wiped out alien dominators from East Asia within a brief period of 18 months and is now determinedly defending the freedom of one billion Asiatics with the mighty Japanese Navy and unconquerable Japanese Army and Air Force.

"One by one, the nations in East Asia are being liberated and freed to mix with one another in brotherly communion, free to enjoy their share in one another's culture, free to help one another in things that it needs for sustenance and growth."

Praising the independence of Burma, the Indian leader declared, "Free and liberated Philippines will be an inspiration and will set afire the flame of liberty in the hearts of all Indians.

"The day is not far. India shall resume her ancient role in the brotherly family of East Asiatic nations," he added.

Cabinet Meeting Held

A regular Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Tuesday morning, when all the Cabinet Ministers from Prime Minister Hideki Tojo down attended. The meeting continued into the afternoon after noon recess.

British Coal Miners Along Humber River Walk Out Demanding Better Treatment

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—About 1,200 coal miners employed along the down stream of the Humber River on the eastern coast of the British mainland suddenly walked out on September 19 to enforce their demand for improved treatment, according to London dispatches.

The next day many workers in other coal-mines joined in the strike. At the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde River in Glasgow, 1,500 workers have been on strike since two weeks ago, demanding higher wages and general improved working conditions. They were joined by more than 500 men on September 20. The development, according to observers, cannot but produce a very grave influence upon the output of the shipbuilding industry in the district.

London is not without its strike trouble. About 150 electricians in the employ of the Ministry of Public Works came out on an illegal strike. The situation for a time was pressing with the strike committee warning that all the public offices in London would be without electricity. As the night came, the committee decided to call off the strike. The strikers are expected to return to work at noon on September 21.

Reich Foreign Office Brands Rumors False Of Maltreating Pope

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The German Foreign Office formally denied rumors circulating among the enemy and neutral nations that the German forces occupying Rome are bringing pressure to bear on the Pope or that the Pope has been denied an interview by Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Forces. The rumors are disseminated by the enemy countries with the malicious intention to give the public the impression that the relations between the German forces and His Holiness Pope Pius XII are turning unfavorably, while the real situation is that the Pope is under careful protection of the Germans.

TREACHEROUS BADOGLIO URGES GUERILLA WAR

Turns Anglo-American Puppet And Broadcasts From Algiers Station

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Pietro Badoglio, treacherous former Italian premier, on September 15, called upon the people of Italy through the newly established Radio Italia in Algiers and demanded that they start guerrilla activity against the German forces, it is said.

After his flight from Rome, puppet Badoglio went to Sicily and thence to Algiers, it is reported.

The contents of the speech, finally released through the anti-Axis propaganda organs on Monday, reveal that Badoglio has turned into a complete Anglo-American puppet. In spite of the fact that after his surrender he attempted to give the excuse to Japan and Germany that Italy had quit because it had absolutely no more strength left to carry on, in his speech from Algiers he urged the Italians to continue guerrilla operations against the Germans.

P.I. SHIPPING BODY SET

Branch Offices Established in Many Provinces

Domei

MANILA, September 21.—Branch offices will be opened in various provinces of the new Philippines by the Philippine Shipping Association to bring together the various islands.

The branches, which will take care of all vessels for the benefit and protection of the owners and operators, will be established at the following places: Aparri, Cagayan Province; Batangas, Batangas Province; Lucena, Tayabas Province; Calapan, Mindoro Province; Albay, Masbate Province; Cathalogan, Samar Province; and Tacloban, Leyte Province.

The Association will also offer its services in securing necessary materials for any vessel requiring repair.

BRITISH OFFICER ARRESTED

Charged With Stealing Cloth Ration Tickets from Ministry

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Following the mysterious incident recently involving the robbery of 5,000,000 cloth ration tickets from the British War Ministry, a report from London now discloses that the culprit has been arrested by the authorities.

The accused is Lieutenant Ernest Savage who is on the active list of the British army.

The cloth ration tickets which were proclaimed null and void with the outbreak of the incident were made valid again.

To Disclose Naval Heroes

A list of heroes who have given their lives in the War of Greater East Asia will be announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station today, reports Domei.

U.S. GOLD CANNOT AID CHUNGKING FINANCES

Plan to Import $200,000,000 in Metal Will Not Help Curb Critical Inflation

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The Chungking plan to import $200,000,000 of gold from America in order to have that help in the attempt to hold down Chungking's critical inflation will do no good, the Manchester Guardian declared in its editorial today, according to information from London.

Declared the Manchester Guardian; "It is said that within the next few months more than $200,000,000 of gold will be air-transported to Chungking, but Chungking's inflation is dangerously critical and it is doubtful whether such a makeshift remedy will prove effective. Chungking is trying to bring in gold in order to restore confidence in its currency but no matter whether the Chungking regime makes use of the gold and issues bonds, or whether it sells the gold directly in order to satisfy its bankers and investors, there will be no much effect because the Japanese will continue to blockade it.

"The present gold purchase was effected on Chungking credit in America, which leaves its remaining credit there at a base $100,000,000. In Britain, Chungking has an additional £50,000,000 of credit. In any case, however, Chungking is completely laid in isolation by the Japanese Forces, making the sending of commodities and not gold the only way to save it. At present, the state is such that commodities only trickle in to Chungking via the air."

HEALTH DAY IS DECIDED FOR MALANG, OCTOBER 8

Medical Service Association to Enlighten Inhabitants With Lectures, Movies

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—For three days from October 8, Malang Province will observe the first Health Day under the sponsorship of the Medical Service Association. The people throughout the Province will hear speeches and see cinemas to enlighten them on the care of health.

Meanwhile, the anti-malarial campaign is now in progress at Pasar Ikan district in Djakarta Municipality. Medical investigations are being carried on here while quinine tablets are being distributed to the residents.

The health authorities are also inoculating 55,000 residents in Djatinegara district against cholera, typhoid and dysentery.

SERRA'S EXHIBIT TO OPEN

Works of the Spanish Artist to Be Shown in Osaka

An art exhibition of Eudaldo Serra Guell, a well-known Spanish artist in Kobe, is to be held at the art gallery of the fifth floor of Hankyu Department Store building, Umeda, Osaka, from September 28 to October 2 beginning at 9 a.m. daily. Over 100 recent works of Mr. Serra including sculpture, ceramics, paintings, sketches, and other technological works will be on display for the occasion. The exhibit is open to the public.

Mr. Serra came to this country in 1936, after graduating from the Barcelona Fine Arts Academy of his country. He was taught the carving art by Clara and Ferran, two Spanish sculptors of international fame, and among his associates are Salvador Dali and Joan Miro. His works were exhibited many times at the Nika-kai Exhibition and other exhibitions in this country.

Javanese Leave for Kyoto

Members of the Javanese party separately visited various points in Tokyo on Tuesday and at 9:30 p.m. left the capital together for Kyoto.

WUHAN MOPPING-UP NETS GOOD RESULTS

Part of New Fourth Route Army That Started Action Is Wiped Out

Domei

HANKOW, September 20.—The clean-up campaign in areas surrounding the Wuhan district is going on vigorously. A portion of the New Fourth Army went into activity last week. They were quickly met by the Japanese Forces which made short work of routing them.

The results of the campaign during last week follow:

1. Peking-Hankow Railway Area. An X X Unit in the Huayuen area on September 17 took by storm 150 troops of the New Fourth Army in the neighborhood of Lisentien, 14 kilometers southwest of Huayuen. Another unit in the Hwangmei area early on the morning of September 14 made a surprise attack on a group of 50 troops of the enemy's 138th division and the 413th army corps north of Hwangmei and routed them. The enemy in this area left behind 30 bodies. Fifteen prisoners were taken, and much material captured.

2. Chingmen-Anlu-Pailu Lake Area.

Our unit in the Chingmen area on September 10 attacked about 100 troops of the New Fourth Army in the neighborhood of Tingchiahsiu, 30 kilometers southeast of Chingmen. Another unit at dawn on September 13 annihilated a regular attack column of 30 troops at a point 2 kilometers west of Anlu.

Moreover, an X X Unit in the Pailu Lake area on September 16 caught up with about 500 troops of the New Fourth Army eight kilometers east of Yochiapu and dealt them an annihilating blow. The enemy left behind 60 bodies in the area. The captured material which was considerable, included grenade-throwers and rifles.

RADIOPHONE LINE OPENS BETWEEN JAPAN AND P.I.

Calls Made for Time Being in Manila to Chief Cities Here As Well as Keijo

Domei

MANILA, September 20.—A radiophone service between the Philippines and Japan was inaugurated today by the International Tele-Communications Company.

For the time being, calls can be made only in Manila to the main cities of Japan, as well as to Keijo, Chosen.

Types of call include ordinary, urgent and person to person calls three minutes, while urgent calls at a rate of 21 pesos for the first will be charged double.

Meanwhile, it was learned that radiophone service between Manila and Davao, Cebu, Iloila and Legaspi, as well as Japan with Davao, Cebu, Iloilo and Legaspi will be opened as soon as preparations are completed.

Jews Headed for Palestine

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 20.—Five thousand Jews of Polish descent arrived in Teheran today from the Soviet Union, on their way to Palestine, reports a dispatch from the Iranian capital.

DE LUXE
Pongee
TOILET ARTICLES
N. OKAMOTO SHOTEN LTD.
Kyobashi, Tokyo

Minister Yamagata And Residents Now On Way From Chile

Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata to Chile and his staff members as well as Japanese residents arrived at Buenos Aires on the afternoon of September 18 from Santiago, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Mainichi. They then proceeded to Montevideo on the night of September 21 to board the exchange ship Gripsholm on their way home by way of India.

CHIANG CHAO-TSUNG, STATESMAN, PASSES

Former Chinese Prime Minister Played Big Part in N. China Resurrection

Domei

PEKING, September 20.—Chiang Chao-tsung, veteran statesman and member of the North China Political Affairs Commission, passed away at the age of 85, at 4 p.m. today at his home here.

He is remembered as the first Chinese official to join the Japanese after the occupation of Peking.

He was born in 1868 at Chingteh, Anhwei Province, and rose to the rank of general in 1917. He served as Prime Minister under President Li Yuan-hung and counter-signed the President's mandate dissolving the Parliament. He has lived in retirement in Peking since 1917.

When the Japanese Forces occupied Peking in July, 1937, Mr. Chiang emerged from retirement, headed the Peking Peace Maintenance Commission and then became Mayor of Peking. When the Provincial Government was formed in December, 1937 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. The deceased has contributed no small part in constructing North China to its present prosperous state.

TO BOLSTER HOME FRONT

Youth Corps Members Pledge to Do Their Share

The Dai Nippon Youth Corps has decided to carry out a movement to strengthen the home front throughout the country through the joint efforts of its 15,000,000 members during the period from October 3 to 8.

Taking advantage of this occasion, the Corps will hold a ceremony conferring honors on its various regional corps for distinguished services rendered.

Chungking Is Upset By Guerillas' Acts

(Continued from Page 1)

the people are suffering untold miseries.

"If this state of affairs is permitted to endure, the people will no longer be able to respect the army but will be forced to detest, shun and rebel against them. Without the people there can be no army and without the people there can be no State. We beg on our knees for your wise consideration."

Tokyo Assemblymen Meet

Assemblymen of Tokyo Metropolis met together for the first time at the Dai Toa Kaikan at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

EURASIANS IN JAVA URGED TO REFLECT

Advised by Military Administration to Awaken to New Conditions

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—The Military Administration in Java some time ago issued a statement to the Eurasian residents of the island in which those residents who had Dutch nationality before the war were promised treatment similar to that received by the native residents if they cooperated with Japan.

There have recently occurred cases where half-blooded residents showed themselves paying little attention to the call of the Military Administration in the statement to them to reflect and try to conform to the new conditions that have come among the residents of the island. This prompted the Military Administration to address itself once more to the half-blooded residents of the island, urging those of them that had yet to respond to its first call to do that quickly, and offering to recognize them as a part of the majority of half-blooded residents who are perfectly innocent and who find it increasingly difficult to subsist or maintain their social positions through no fault of theirs.

In the present statement of the Military Administration the half-blooded residents of Java are exhorted to get over their mistaken concept that they are superior racially and to abandon the idea of relying on the Netherlands.

In the second place they are called upon to grasp the new situation which has arisen in East Asia, a situation where they have but to cooperate with the Military Administration if they desire to prosper. Their hope, they are told, is no longer the Netherlands but it is Greater East Asia, outside of which there are no places where they can hope to work out their destinies.

In the third place the need is urged upon them of learning to know the value of labor. They are told that their future lies in renascence as inhabitants of Java and work with the Asiatic peoples for Greater East Asia.

Mrs. Nagai Passes

Mrs. Shigeko Nagai, mother of Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, died of illness at the advanced age of 88 at her Meguro home. The deceased also was mother of Dr. Hisomu Nagai, professor at Peking University, Tokuichi Nagai, managing-director of the Showa Industry Company, and others. Mr. Kawai is the fourth son of Mrs. Nagai.

Woermann Sees Shiozawa

Domei

PEKING, September 21.—Dr. Ernst Woermann, German Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, called on Minister Kiyonobu Shiozawa to China, residing here, for a courtesy visit today.

Navy Seaplanes Blast Enemy Installations

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy anti-aircraft fires, blasted and caused heavy damage to the airfield installations.

The lightning-attack of our planes threw the enemy into consternation, and allowed no time for the enemy planes to take off in an attempt to intercept them.

Again at 3 p.m. on the same day, another unit surprise-attacked the enemy airfield at Fuabuba and started fires in four places.

All Japanese planes returned safely from the raids.

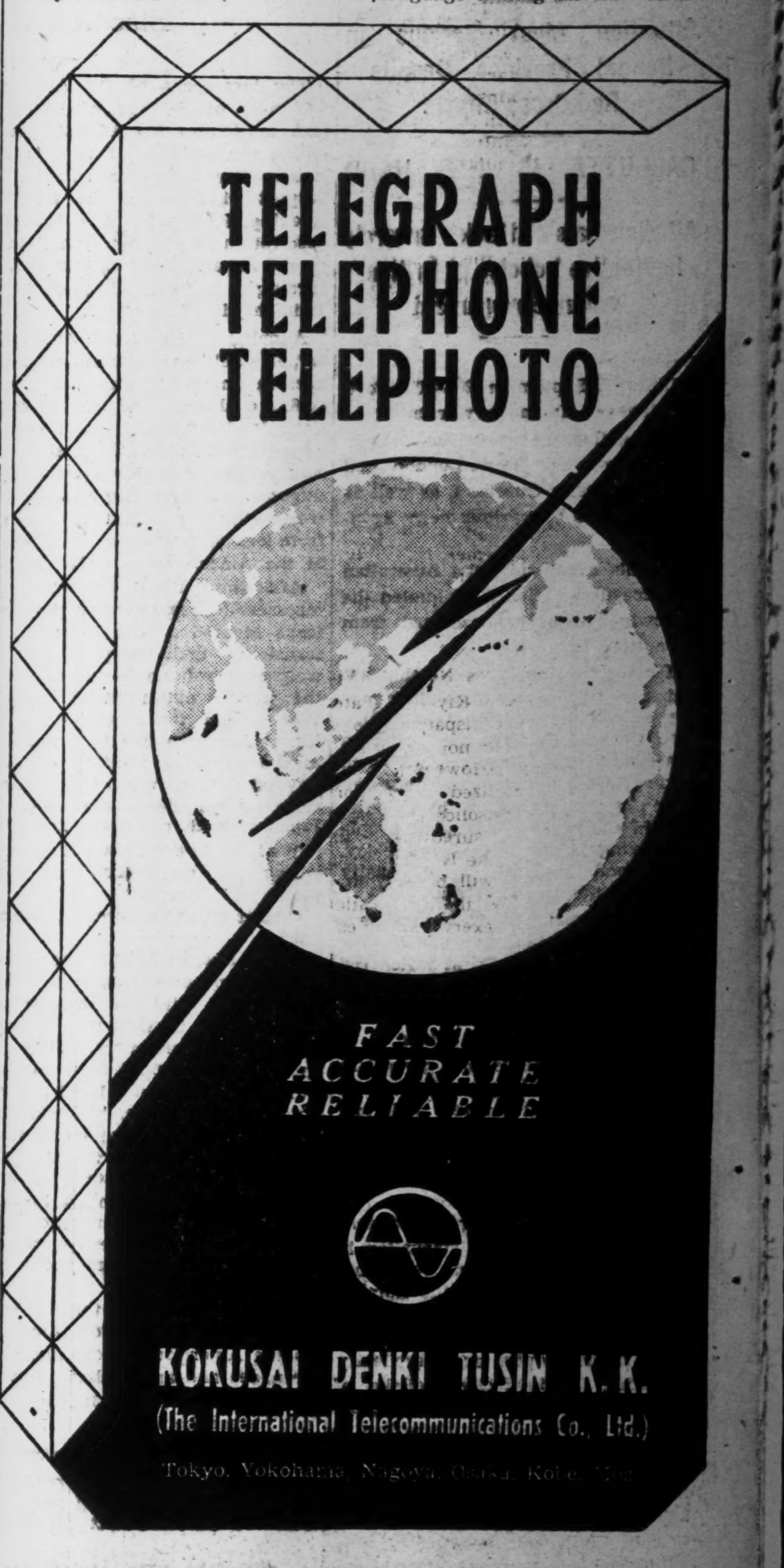
JAPANESE STUDY GAINS

Domei

MANILA, September 21.—Interest among religious elements to learn and propagate the Japanese language has become more widely manifest than ever.

Among the hundreds who took the examinations in Manila for the Japanese Language Teacher's Certificates yesterday, were more than 30 nuns and sisters of mercy.

"Japanese is a full and rich language which is worthy of becoming the medium of expression in Greater East Asia," said one of the nuns. "I hope to teach the language to students not just as a language but with an idea that it is a common language linking all East Asia."


TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
TELEPHOTO
FAST
ACCURATE
RELIABLE
KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K.K.
(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji

"Japanese Action Spells Construction

Enemy Action Self-Destruction"

MITSUI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCH OFFICES:
Tokyo, Otaru, Sendai, Niigata, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Takamatsu, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Mukden.

KWANTUNG AIRMEN, GUARDIANS OF NORTH

Unswerving Devotion to Duties Revealed in Roundtable Discussion of Young Officers

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—With the spread of the war clouds over the Aleutians in the north, and the Solomons in the south, the defense of North Manchoukuo should not be belittled as an important factor to enable the Japanese Army and Navy forces in the South to successfully carry on their relentless battles against the Anglo-American forces. With this in mind, airmen of the Kwantung Army stationed in the northernmost parts of Manchoukuo are tightening the defense of their air.

The unswerying devotion to duties and the resolute determination to perform their mission was lately revealed by a press report of the Kwantung Army, in a roundtable meeting of some young officers, which follows:

Major Takahashi: "The responsibility of the Kwantung Army airmen becomes heavier in parallel with the intensification of the aerial warfare in the southern areas. Neither lauded nor applauded, but entirely happy at their task, both officers and men are daily carrying out their duties wtih vigor and with cheer. I am fully confident of the iron fortifications of the north."

Realizes North Is Vital

Lieutenant Kiyohiko Sato: "When I was first dispatched to Manchoukuo, I could not suppress a feeling of regret. However, upon arriving here I realized the importance of further consolidating the northern defense. Assured of an unyielding defense in the North, the fighters in the South will be able to carry on successfully their operations. We must all exert ourselves to the utmost."

Captain Hidetoshi Kishimori: "I participated first in the Manchurian Incident and, then in the Battle of Nomonhan. After that I played my small part in the China Affair, and was thence transferred to the South. And now here I am, again back in Manchoukuo. I am now a member of the ground crew. Due to the severe climatical conditions, our task is far from easy. Aircraft which work splendidly in the South are often unsuited for use in the extreme North. It is not seldom that we work all night to get our planes ready for maneuvers scheduled for the following day."

Lieutenant Tsutomu Saito: "Words cannot adequately describe the hardships we must conquer, particularly in winter. At an altitude of 8,000 meters, the temperature goes down to 40 degrees below zero. Fighting against a cutting wind we must often go far out of our way. However, we are confident of being able to discharge our duties, no matter how cold the weather or how severe the climate."

Lieutenant Soichiro Katsu: "I am firmly determined to guard the northern frontier by putting to practical use my experiences in the Southern Regions. I will remember forever the thrill which I felt on the 8th of December in 1941, and the subsequent march into Malai and Singapore."

Shifted to Manchoukuo

Sub-Lieutenant Masatoku Minami: "I was graduated from the Commercial Course of the Waseda University, and then immediately entered the Aviation School in Shimoshizu. First I was dispatched to the Southern Regions, and then transferred to Manchoukuo. I am deeply impressed by the enthusiam and the seriousness of the students in their hopes to serve the Air Forces. I hope that soon the southern skies will be dotted by planes piloted by student-fliers. While engaged in aerial warfare in the South I felt strongly the need for more pilots. Number counts for a great deal in the successful prosecution of aerial operations. Fliers must be physically fit so that they can withstand sudden changes of climate, at one moment flying some thousand meters in the air and during the few minutes landing on the scorching hot ground. While a student I took part in all sorts of sports and thus was physically well-trained, but even so it took me some time to get used to the sudden climatical changes. I am expecting a great deal of the student aviators."

Lieutenant Saito: "While our comrades in the South are exerting themselves in the firing-lines, we who are stationed on the northern frontier must further strengthen the defense."

Lieutenant Katsu: "In parallel with the further fortification of the Northern Regions, the operations in the South will be conducted in Japan's favor."

Major Takahashi: "'Do your duty.' That is all I have to say to my men. We are resolved to live up to the prestige of the Kwantung Air Units by carrying out our mission to the best of our ability. Loyalty to our August Sovereign, and service to the nation—in this spirit we are ready to dedicate ourselves to the cause of our country. Tranquillity now prevails in the North. Should storms come eventually, there is nothing to fear. The Wild Eagles are united in one spirit in full realization of their sacred mission."

FOE STRATEGY ANALYZED

Yanks Adopting 'Pacific First' Principle for Economic Reasons, Comments Admiral Ryozo Nakamura; Other Vital Reasons Also Enumerated

The current war situation in the Southern Regions is explained in detail, and at the same time the future plans of the enemy revealed, in a series of statements, made by Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, a member of the Yushukai, appearing in an article in the September issue of the Hinode, a monthly publication. The article follows:

Question: Now that the war situation has become more serious than ever, it is truly a critical time in which everyone must be on the alert. I would like to get from Your Excellency explanations which will enable me to more firmly grasp the true situation and to strengthen anew my firm determination.

Recently the counter-operations of the enemy, centering around Munda, nave gradually become intensified. Please give me your idea of the intentions of the enemy, that is, the idea of the United States in attacking us so persistently without paying heed to their enormous sacrifices.

Reply: I think the United States held, from the beginning, the principle of "Pacific Ocean first." The first reason is that the United States was severely beaten by Japan from the very start of the war. Moreover, the United States had been proud of the fact that it had never been defeated before in war. Being severely beaten by a race which it had always despised, the humiliation was all the more galling. Therefore, the United States cannot rest until the humiliation is properly avenged.

Emotional Problem

However, this is an emotional problem. Looking at the situation from the standpoint of economics, it is more profitable for the United States to dip its hands into an area which has ample room for future economic development than to thrust its nose into European affairs. Look at the Gallup Poll on American public opinion. We see such people as American capitalists and Jews particularly upholding the principle of Pacific Ocean First. They are moved by their intention to reduce the Pacific to a sphere of American influence, and of succeeding to the legacy of Britain whereby it can seize upon the rights and interests over Australia, New Zealand and, if possible, even over China and India. In other words, the United States is motivated by a desire to seize all the British possessions in the Pacific Ocean. However, in order to accomplish this it is necessary to take possession all the important points in the Pacific so that it can at any time suppress Japan.

It is evident that the United States is interested in the Pacific areas from the standpoint of the foregoing considerations. I think this is the second reason.

Next in regard to the most opportune moment for attacking Japan, now is the time. If the war situation is allowed to continue as it is, it will give Japan time to consolidate the Greater East Asia Sphere and to strengthen its fighting power through development of their natural resources. When this happens it will be more difficult to attack Japan. This is the third reason.

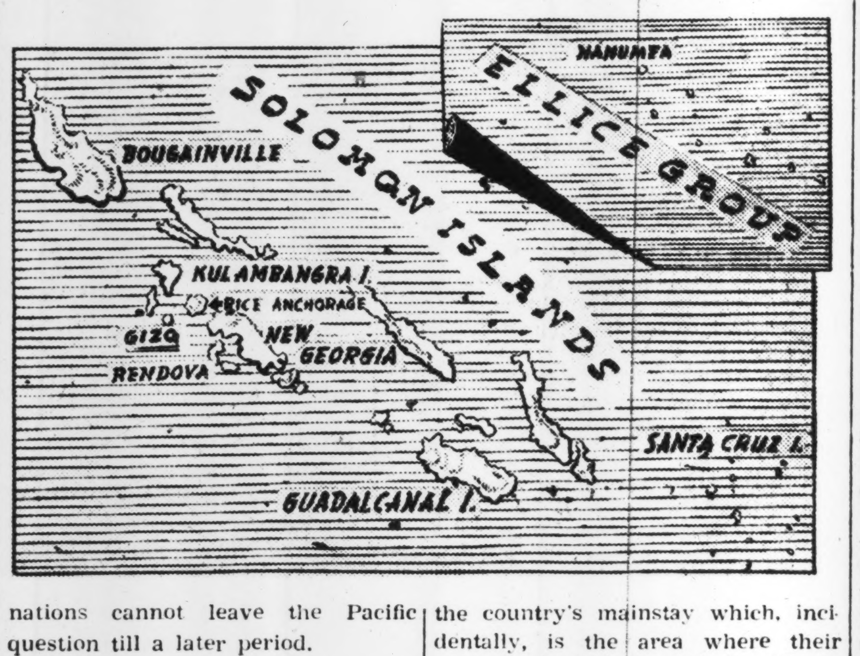
For the fourth reason, there is the China problem. Here, too, there is danger that the Chiang Kai-shek regime will collapse if time is allowed to pass in inaction. Particularly, since Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in China, Stilwell, and Commander of the Air Force, Chennault, have gone to Washington to talk over various matters, the United States is well acquainted with the internal situation of the Chungking camp. There is a danger of Chungking breaking down if matters are left to themselves, and it is very difficult to launch a direct attack on Japan Proper unless the aid of Chungking is enlisted. Moreover, it is extremely difficult to transport several million troops across the Pacific Ocean.

Now, as far as troops are concerned, Chungking is in possession of quite a number But as these troops are ineffecient due to their inferior arms, it is necessary somehow to infuse new blood into them and keep them going before they collapse completely. In order to do this, the United States must give a show of an offensive in the Pacific as soon as possible, otherwise Chungking will never regain its courage and Australia too will be placed in approximately the same position.

Might Lose Interest

Another thought that is in the American mind is, that if European affairs are settled first, Britain might lose interest in the Pacific. In this case there would be the danger of the United States fighting a lone battle against Japan. For instance, even now, I believe it was on March 31, Churchill said to the following effect—of course this was domestic propaganda—"Although we are suffering now, internal conditions will be eased considerably when we get back our soldiers after putting aside Germany and Italy." In this case there would be the danger of Britain exerting itself, after bringing Germany and Italy to their knees, in pushing through the European situation and of withdrawing somewhat its attention from East Asia. If the United States is left to fight Japan alone, matters will gradually get beyond its control. That is why the United States' stand is, that although it will aid Britain in Europe, Britain must first help in the East Asia operations.

We can conclude from the foregoing that the Anglo-American nations cannot leave the Pacific question till a later period.



Question: It is evident that the decisive battles, especially the aerial battles, in New Guinea and the Solomon areas are extremely fierce. How many of the 120,000 planes, which the United States is boasting of producing yearly, do you think are brought to these areas?

Reply: To decide that, it is necessary to consider how many troops are posted in the Pacific area. In regard to the military strength detailed by the United States in the Pacific Ocean, we can say that the greater part of its navy, not a little over a half but about three-fourths, is posted in the Pacific Ocean. Only a fragment is left in the Atlantic Ocean. It is impossible to estimate the strength of the Army, but not a small part of the Army Expeditionary Forces are in the Australian and East Asiatic areas. I do not know the exact number of airplanes, but among the 14 divisions of the American Air Force, those posted against Japan must be larger than those against Germany and Italy. Four units out of the 14 are stationed in the American mainland. There is a report that one of the units is stationed in South America. Also x units are posted for the defense of the Panama Canal zone. These units may be considered as being posted with not only Germany and Italy, but also Japan, as their objective. Besides these, out of x units, those that are posted against Japan consist of x units in Alaska and the Aleutians, x units in Hawaii and Midway, x units in Australia and the South Pacific area, x units in India and x units in China. Therefore, from the numerical standpoint, the airplanes posted in the Pacific are greater than those in the European sectors. From this it is evident that the enemy are concentrating their strength on Japan.

Question: In what form do you think will the operations of the United States be manifested in the future?

Direct Attack Difficult

Reply: Looking over their method of warfare, there is little chance of the enemy crossing the Pacific Ocean to make a direct attack on Japan. Even if they would like to attack Japan in such a fashion, they lack confidence in their existing strength to oppose the Japanese Fleet. Therefore, they will probably establish communication with Australia by concentrating the majority of their fleet in Hawaii, and with it as their advance base they will advance northward along the different islands of the South Seas. For instance, looking at their air bases, we find that Johnston, Palmyra, Canton, Enderbury, Funafuti, of the Ellice Group and the Santa Cruz islands make a chain connecting Hawaii southward with Guadalcanal. In the south there are Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia, all of which are linked with Australia, forming a chain of fortifications.

Now, coming to Australia as an advance base, it has a considerable number of factories and is also manufacturing airplanes. It must be that for the main part aircraft parts are shipped from the United States and are only put together in Australia. It is much wiser to build bases in Australia and thus to reduce the distance rather than traverse such a long distance. Particularly, from the enemy standpoint, the thing to do is to stop the southward advance of Japan on the line connecting New Guinea and the Solomons. This is called by the United States as "encompassing" Japan. That is, it forms one of the circles which surrounds Japan as well as a chain of fortifications protecting Australia.

From the standpoint of protecting Australia, the important areas are situated in the southeastern part of the country. The western part of the country is not so important. The southeastern part of Australia forms the country's mainstay which, incidentally, is the area where their power will be concentrated. Therefore, the defense of Australia is made possible only by the existence of an outer wall composed of New Guinea, Bismarck, Solomon, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and New Zealand.

However, at present only the area south of New Guinea is under the control of the United States and Australia, while all the other areas are in the hands of the Japanese. The Bismarck Islands also are under Japanese control, while the Solomon Islands are divided between Japan and the enemy. It has been and the enemy. This latter has been the source of a great worry to the United States ever since last year. That was why it turned to a counter-attack as soon as Japan advanced as far as Tulagi in May last year, and a series of sea battles in the Coral Sea were started. After that the enemy advanced to Guadalcanal.

Coral Sea Important

The reason for this is that should all the Solomon Islands fall into the hands of Japan, the Coral Sea will cease to be under their control. It is vital to the enemy to hold the Coral Sea, and Tasmanian Sea to the south, at any cost. When the last door to the Solomons is broken down, the seas surrounding the islands will cease to belong to Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, in case the waters around the Solomons are controlled by Japan, the immediate result will be a monumental threat to Sydney and Melbourne. Also, when the situation becomes such that the Japanese Navy and Air Force begin freely to stalk those waters, communication with the United States will be cut off. That is why they must defend along the aforementioned line, the Solomons area, and further must advance northward with the Solomons as their foothold. Consequently, a situation such as exists at present has developed.

There are, in the Solomons area, the oft-mentioned Guadalcanal Island, Russell Island and Gaiukai Island, the last mentioned being near New Georgia Island. It seems that the enemy have constructed airfields on all these islands. That is why the New Georgia and the Guadalcanal battle lines form a continuous line. Then, recapturing New Britain and New Ireland islands as well as advancing their air bases from one spot to another along the northern coast of New Guinea, the enemy plan is a jump to the Philippines. This seems to be their plan of campaign but unfortunately one that is likely to take a considerable time in working out. It is already a year since a landing on Guadalcanal was effected, and if they take one year at one spot there is no telling how many years the campaign will take. That is the difficulty besetting the enemy camp.

Finally, if it develops that the places defended by the Japanese Forces prove impregnable no matter how hard the enemy forces pound upon them, the present operations of the United States will collapse from the very foundation.

BURMA WOMEN VOW ENDEAVORS TO WIN

Emphasize Determination to Drive Forward With Japan For Final Victory in War

Domei

RANGOON, September 20.—In a series of declarations made today, the Women's Division of the Burmese Association for Service to the State, the Central Council of the Karens, and the Burmese Women, all emphasized their determination to drive forward together with Japan to final victory. The Women's Division of the Association for Service to the State has a membership of 7,200,000 Burmese women, while the Karen Council represents 1,000,000 Karens.

The Women's Division of the Association for Service to the State made the following declaration: "History records that the women of Burma have always aided their men in war and peace. In this great War of Greater East Asia too, the war efforts of the women of Burma is solidly united with the activity of the men on the front. This huge women's organization is ready for any sort of emergency.

"By the betrayal of the Badoglio regime the women of Burma have strengthened still further their determination to fight against America and Britain and defend Burma's independence, carry out their part in fighting against America and Britain and defend Burma's independence. Every woman in Burma believes firmly that the new nation of Burma will share the glory of victory with her allies of the Axis, will carry out their duties and will fight to the end side by side with their men."

The declaration made by the Central Council of the Karens read as follows: "As we increase our recognition that this war is at the same time a war to liberate all the Asiatic peoples eternally from the control of America and Britain and a war for the Burmese people, our determination also increases powerfully. The European situation surrounding the Badoglio surrender was a warning against us falling into self-satisfaction. It urged us to bring to bear all our strength, with every person united with the rest, in order to lead the war to final victory.

The women of Burma made the following declaration: "No matter what arises in the West we will solidify perfectly our position, cooperating with all our comrades of East Asia, with Japan as the leader, and fight through to victory."

Indian National Army Officers Undergo Training to Learn Nippon Fighting Traits

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAI, September 20.—A group of officers of the Azad Hind Jauj or Indian National Army, recently completed a fortnight's rigorous training at a Japanese Officer's training center.

This is the first time that the Officer's Training Camp in which young officers of the Southern Regions are being trained, has admitted Indian soldiers.

During the two-week course, the Indian soldiers learned a great deal according to extracts from a diary kept by Gul Mohammed, one of the trainees, who wrote that after living side by side with the Japanese soldiers he has come to appreciate their spirit and fighting qualities which he is striving to emulate and pass on to comrades in the Indian National Army.

Gruelling training which was undertaken by every young officer tends to develop initiative, individual courage, physical stamina and perseverance, according to this Indian's diary.

Nippon Navy Men Undergo Hardships

(Continued from Page 1)

daily being trained. The enemy who used to call the Japanese planes "paper planes" is now so terrified of them that he has renamed them "black monsters."

Pilots Keep Fit

The pilots of fighter planes snatch sleep at odd hours to keep themselves fit for any emergency. A look-out shouted "At XX distance, 36 enemy planes passed heading South." Immediately, all the pilots who had been asleep, jumped up, hurriedly put on their flying kits and ran to their respective planes. In no time at all the planes were in the air, hotly chasing the enemy.

A certain landing unit which guarded an XX island dispatched a message that it would guard the island at the cost of their lives and although their supplies of food and ammunition were almost exhausted they made no mention of it. At great risk, a transport was dispatched to rescue the isolated unit and when the ship reached the island under cover of darkness, the unit members were overjoyed. Among the various things brought to them was a long tube-like object. At first glance it looked like a flash-light but having ascertained that it was "Yokan" (bean-paste cake) they declared: "Yokan is very sweet but after all it is not arms."

On XX island there are only a small number of the ground crew and garrison, isolated from communication with the surrounding islands. One dark night an air unit was sent to the island, charged with the mission of launching a surprise-attack on the enemy base, situated on a neighboring island. The plan being kept in secret, the garrison was not informed of the venture. The unit members, in full anticipation of being mistaken for the enemy, approached the island, but they were immediately recognized and welcomed by the garrison and the ground crew. It was later told that even in the dim light the Rising Sun insignia was plainly visible.

The ensuing surprise attack was a complete success, and some 20 enemy vessels were damaged or sunk.

Carrier-borne bombers must perform their duties amid a veritable sea of fire. Sub-Lieutenant S, who was not older than 22 or 23, one day made a report on his return from an aerial combat. One plane did not return that day. Sub-Lieutenant S then remarked quietly, "We fought in a sea of fire." His simple remark attests to the fierce and devastating nature of the combat as well as to the desperate counter-attacks by the enemy anti-aircraft artillery.

He again muttered, "The X plane must have made a forced landing on the XX island." He then gently stroked the trunk belonging to his subordinate who had not returned that day. Sub-Lieutenant S mumbled to himself. "Tomorrow I am going out to the sea of fire again," biting his lips resolutely and with tears streaking down his youthful cheeks.

Color War Threat In U.S. Pointed Out

(Continued from Page 1)

to ascribe such clashes to propaganda spread by the Axis nations. The chief cause lies rather in the drafted Negroes demanding equal treatment with white soldiers.

"Another cause, which is a little more distant, is that the Negroes living in the Eastern and Middle Western cities exert considerable influence on the elections, so that some white politicians make pledges they have no intention of keeping in order to get their votes, and the Negroes naturally come to resent their unfaith. The problem of race must be solved without fail but it would be quite difficult."

Food Shortage In India Acute; Many Die Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

organs to help them. It is pathetic to see children wandering about on the street and speak sadly to passers-by:

"'Give me something to eat. If you have it not, give me money.'

"Many mothers have nothing to eat. It is out of the question for them to feed their babies.

"The director of the Indian Clothing Bureau has since last week been in personal direction of the work of relieving the needy people in Bengal Province.

"The Indian Red Cross opened 11 public kitchens and gave milk to 4,000 mothers and children at two hospitals for four days early last week.

"These relief organs are increasing gradually."

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau
Tokyo Information Offices:
Tokyo Station; Imperial Hotel; Matuya, Matuzakaya, Mitukosi, Sirokiya, Takasimaya and Isetan Dept. Stores; In front of the Kanda Station; Sen-Man-Si Information office; Marunouti Building; 6-Tyome Ginza; Tamaden Bldg.; Sentetu Information Office

A Portrait is a Gift of Lasting Beauty
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
25 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea; expectant and nursing mothers; as a prophylactic against beriberi; and for use by invalids and convalescents
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

RIKEN
HORMON
Like a midget driving a huge monstrous elephant tiny Riken Hormone tablets within your body will help you execute difficult tasks.

RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for rundown feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.
Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

First Class
GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays every month.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report
Black, A.—Time and Chance: Adventure with People and Print. '37. .... 11.50
Canfield, D. T.—Vector Representation for Electrical Metermen. '31. .... 6.60
Eitel, E. J.—Hand-Book of Chinese Buddhism being a Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary, with Vocabularies of Buddhist Terms. 2nd Ed., rev. & enl. Facsimile Ed. '04. . 18.00
Gun, W T. J.—Studies in Hereditary Ability. 2.50
Hampden, J. (ed.)—The Book World. '35. .... 5.10
Hofmann, J. (hrsg.)—Bibliothek u. ihre Kleinodien. .. 24.00
McCabe, J.—The Story of Religions Controversy. Ed. by E. Haldeman-Julius. 16.50
Masterman, J. H. B.—The Christianity of To-Morrow.. 5.00
BIBLIOGRAPHISCHER ALT-JAPAN-KATALOG, 1542-1853.
Bearb. u. hrsg. vom Japaninstitut in Berlin u. vom Deutschen Forschungsinstitut in Kyoto. '40. kl. 40, geb., SS. XXXVIII, 415. ¥20.00
Morgan, E.—The New Chinese Speaker: Readings in Modern Mandarin. Part I-IV. 2nd Ed. '33. .... 13.00
Pinnick, A. W.—Silver and China; an Investigation of the Monetary Principles Governing China's Trade and Prosperity. '30. .... 4.50
Rockhill, W. W.—Affairs in China. Facsimile Ed. '41. . 21.00
Smith, C. S.—The Development of Protestant Theological Education in China. Part II. '41. .... 4.50
Stahl, C. J.—Electric Street Lighting. 6.50
Tan, Cho-Yuan—The Development of Chinese Libraries under the Ch'ing Dynasty. 1644-1911. '35. .... 7.15
Tennant, F. R.—Philosophical Theology. Vol. 1. .... 10.50
MARUZEN CO., LTD
TOKYO
Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Yokohama, Sendai, Sapporo, Keijo, Taihoku, Hsinking.

THAILAND EXPANDS ECONOMIC POSITION

Addition of New Territories In Malai Places Country On Healthy Basis

The acquisition of additional territories in Malai through the Japan-Thailand Territorial Pact has strengthened the economic position of Thailand as an important member nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports Domei.

As a result of increased national defense expenses and subsidies for private and national enterprises, Thailand's fiscal expenditure is 278,000,000 bahts in comparison with the national revenue of 148,000,000 bahts. But Finance Minister P. Boriphan Yuthakit in a recent Diet session in reviewing the financial situation stated:

"Financially, the first half of the fiscal year has been highly satisfactory; national revenue, for instance, has shown a marked increase."

Returns To Normalcy

At the outbreak of the war, Thailand was on a verge of a financial collapse but through the financial assistance extended by the Japanese Government and through the energetic efforts of the Government, Thailand is gradually returning to normalcy. In regard to the newly acquired territories in Malai, the Finance Minister confidently declared:

"Our newly acquired territories will call for additional funds, but the supplementary expenditures will not affect our existing national budget."

During the past year, deposits in the National Savings Banks have increased 6,000,000 bahts. The national industrial bonds, totaling 18,000,000 bahts, have been completely sold out while 12,000,000 bahts out of the 30,000,000 bahts of "gold bonds" were sold during the first month of the drive.

With the declaration of war, Thailand suffered a loss of 170,000,000 bahts but to offset that loss the Government has taken over the American and British mining, banking and lumber rights within the country; and together with the original reserve of 130,000,000 bahts and 200,000,000 bahts borrowed from the Japanese Government, the monetary autonomy of the country has been placed upon a sound basis.

No Inflation Sign

In spite of the fact that more than 270,000,000 bahts of currency is now in circulation, there are no signs of inflation. According to the Emergency Credit Control Law enforced on September 13, the banks throughout the country are required to hold 10 to 25 per cent of the deposits in cash reserve (half of which to be deposited at the Central Bank of Thailand) and 40 per cent in Government bonds.

The new law serves to stabilize the national credit in three ways: strengthening of credit, control of inflation and the absorption of surplus money in public bonds. Only one year has passed since the establishment of the Central Bank of Thailand but this credit organ plays an important part in carrying out the nation's controled financial policies. The issuance of national bank notes will also raise the prestige of that institution.

Thailand has taken a big stride toward self-sufficiency. Not only have measures been taken to accelerate the production of rice, but the Government is encouraging the production of wide varieties of agricultural products including cotton, vegetables, soy beans and potatoes. Plans are also underway to increase the production of livestock and fish.

Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram has launched a campaign urging the people to utilize all arable land for the production of food and vital products and consequently vacant lots in Bangkok are rapidly disappearing.

Prior to the war, 2,000,000 bahts of vegetables had been imported to supplement the home production, but today the disposition of surplus vegetables has become a serious problem in some sectors.

Growing Cotton Urged

The Government has taken an intense interest in the production of cotton. Scientific guidance and the free distribution of cotton seeds given by the Cotton Growers' Association (a Government subsidized body with a capital of 2,500,000 bahts) has enabled many farmers to switch to cotton crop. 'Loan sharks' which prospered during the prewar days are gradually being driven out of business by the services rendered by the nation's 3,532 farm cooperations; 600 cooperations having been added to the prewar figure. According to the census taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the industrial and commercial enterprises were formerly monopolies of the Chinese and foreigners, but gradually these businesses are being taken over by the Government and the Thai people.

Rice mills in Bangkok were operated exclusively by the Chinese, but the larger mills in the city have come under the control of the Thai Rice Company, a semi-official business organization. Occupational restrictions have been imposed upon foreigners and the operation of "samaros" (three-wheeled cabs) and barber shops are few of the trades which only Thai may pursue. With the encroachment of the Thai into every field of business, the old adage that "Thai are Government officials, soldiers or monks" is no longer true.

Thailand had been unable to make progress in the fields of heavy industries. Last August, Premier Phibun declared that "everything from tooth brushes to steel" will be produced within the country and to stimulate economical developments, divided the Ministry of Economics into two departments; namely, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. And as a result progress has been made in the fields of spinning, brewery, paper and cement industries while an upward trend has also been observed in the production of medicines, chemicals, hats, rubber shoes, rubber tires and tubes. The enlargement of the harbor facilities of Bangkok, the expansion of railroad and air lines will accelerate foreign trade with the nations of the Sphere.

The application of a ticket system for vital products such as gasoline, matches, lamp oil and cotton goods, pegging of prices of quinine, medicinal cotton products, and aspirin, registration of live-stock, issuance of permits for the sales and transfers of motor boats and cars are few of the measures adopted by the Government to carry out its policy of controled economy. The violation of certain war time economic regulation is punishable by death.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SHANGHAI STARTING ANTI-CABARET MOVE

Government Leaders Hope to Curb Useless Spending and Encourage Thrift

Shanghai Times

With China's leader urging the public to practise thrift and to attend night clubs and cabarets as infrequently as possible, well-informed quarters revealed that the night clubs operated in the former Western District were ordered to close their doors to the public at 1 a.m. beginning a few days ago.

This measure comes close on the heels of a reliable report that the hours permitted for the operation of night clubs and cabarets in the city will be further shortened by an official decree, which will be issued by the local authorities.

Although official quarters were yesterday reluctant to give any information regarding this pending order, it was learned that not only will the hours be shortened, but that the hours for the sale of alcoholic beverages will also be limited.

No definite date for the pending order could be ascertained yesterday, although it is anticipated that the Shanghai Special Municipal Government will issue the decree sometime in September.

In the meantime the police authorities are reported to be closely watching for any infringement of the ruling that cabarets in the First and Third Administration District should close their doors to the public at midnight.

The recent action on the part of the authorities was motivated when it was reported that many of the cabarets carried on after midnight, and that the night clubs in the former Western District waited for customers until the early hours of the morning, it was declared.

The order limiting the operation of these night clubs to 1 a.m. is reported to have had an adverse effect on the business, as it was understood that people who frequent the night clubs usually spend their time to midnight in cabarets, and then continue their revels in the night clubs.

Limiting Amusements, Resorts

"It is not expected that any drastic action will be taken by the authorities to close all cabarets, night clubs and other similar places of entertainment, if the public take heed of the wishes of the government leaders and refrain from visiting the amusement places too often and spending lavishly," a competent observer pointed out when broached on the rumor of the impending wholesale closure of all amusement establishments.

"It is true," the observer stressed, "That local youth have been spending too much time and money in cabarets during the past year, when they could have utilized their time in some constructive endeavor and at the same time practised thrift. "However," he continued, " 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' and it is not the wish of the government leaders to deprive youth and others of one of the most popular forms of relaxation—listening to sweet music and dancing."

The same observer pointed out that it would be advisable to limit the operating hours of cabarets, night clubs and especially the so-called "dancing schools," some which not only start the day with tiffin dances, but also have breakfast dances starting from as early as eight and nine o'clock in the morning.

"Naturally," the observer continued, "The closure or limitation of working hours of some of these establishments would deal a hard economic blow on hundreds and even thousands of persons who earn their livelihood in these amusement places," the speaker concluded.

It was learnt from an official that the authorities are considering ways and means of limiting the operation of amusement resorts—cabarets, dance halls and night clubs—without working too much hardships on the various people directly or indirectly depending on them for their livelihood. The authorities, it is understood, are taking into consideration the large sum in amusement and other taxes and licence fees paid by these establishments.

The main aim behind the campaign against amusement resorts is not to close them completely and deprive Shanghailanders of much needed relaxation, but to prevent students, clerks and shop assistants and others from spending the better part of their free time in these establishments. In this connection it was suggested that none of these places of entertainment should be allowed to open until late in the afternoon or early evening and should be closed by midnight.

At present all places of entertainment operating in the First and Eighth District Administrations hold licences to keep open until midnight. The closing hour was fixed at 10 p.m. on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8, 1941. This was later extended to 11 p.m. and finally to midnight.

The night clubs operating in the Western Area have been the first to be hit by the anti-cabaret and thrift campaign. From the latter part of the last week of August, they have been ordered to close at 1 a.m. As these night clubs rarely get any trade until after 11 p.m. and even midnight they have petitioned the authorities to permit them to stay open until 2 a.m.—thus being able to operate two to three hours nightly.

They contend that they cater to the class of people, who either do not frequent establishments in the First and Eighth Districts or who for some reason or other have time only after 11 p.m. or midnight to hear some music and enjoy an evening of dancing. They hope that their petition will receive a favorable consideration and that they will be enabled to carry on catering to their clientele and provide a livelihood for their host of employees.

Hawkers Selling Mended Shoes Make Good Profits in Shanghai

Shanghai Times

Those who make the rounds of the second-hand establishments in search of a cheap but good pair of leather shoes are sure to encounter in their wanderings the street shoe hawkers, who array before them, on the pavement, dazzling rows of leather shoes and boots of all varieties at seemingly unusually low prices.

Scenting a good bargain for his money, a buyer will frequently stop and select a pair, and, finding that in spite of their used condition the shoes are quite presentable and serviceable he pays the price, after some haggling and walks off satisfied with the purchase.

Sometimes it takes a few days, sometimes a week or two, but sooner or later the buyer will discover that he has been defrauded. A slight shower will hasten the discovery. Thin strips of leather pasted over deftly stitched cracks will peel off; the cracks will reopen since they are sewn together with plain cotton thread; and painted out blemishes will reappear.

Conceal Flaws

Most of the street hawkers have been cobblers or shoemakers before practising their deceptive trade, and consequently their skill at concealing various flaws in an old pair of shoes, and making them presentable with a superficial luster, is amazing.

These itinerant street hawkers purchase delapidated shoes from junk dealers in large quantities, and after having these mended, patched and retouched, they treat the leather where necessary with certain chemicals to give it a better shine or make it stiffer. A high polish is the finishing touch.

Daily, each hawker will pack his shoes in two baskets and carry them to his pitch—usually a section of the pavement frequented by many passers-by, and situated near a network of alleyways so that he can beat a quick retreat when necessary. Here he lines up his shoes in two or three rows, sits on a collapsible stool and awaits his first victim.

Not all buyers are gullible, and most of them are naturally suspicious, but the hawkers are skilled salesmen; they point out the good points of the shoes, they bend, twist and prod them to show their flexibility and resilence, and climax their argument by offering the buyer to put them on and walk a few steps.

Good Salesmen

The buyer, visibly impressed but still harboring suspicions, takes the hawker's suggestion. Occasionally the shoes are too tight or too large or the buyer does not like its pattern, but seldom will a buyer discover what is under the thin veneer even after close scrutiny. Dissatisfied with one pair, the buyer will be offered another and another. The hawker will go as far as to draw out shoes from his reserve stock to make a sale.

Most of the shoes displayed on the pavement are men's models—black, brown or white—though not a few are women's and children's shoes. Many of the shoes, of course, are of great durability, having been purchased with broken heels and wornout soles, but with the polished surface unimpaired.

These the hawkers can repair and sell at a higher price, though at most these shoes will last only a few months since they insist on utilizing second hand materials for their repairs, mainly for the sake of economy.

Not all shoe hawkers repair the shoes themselves, though by having cobblers do their mending and touching up, their profits become considerably less; for should they set high prices on the shoes they will be unable to compete with other shoe hawkers.

Those who have discovered the deceptiveness of the shoe hawkers' wares will shun them thereafter like a plague but the comparatively high prices asked for new shoes in shops, will always attract buyers to these street shoe sellers. Barnum said: "A sucker is born every minute," but even the great barnum could be hoaxed by these "rejuvenated" shoes.

SHANGHAI TO CLEAR ALL ENEMY STATUES

Steps Taken to Remove Public Memorials, Rename Streets Of Anti-Axis Nationals

Shanghai Times

Statues and public memorials erected to enemy nationals in the First District Administration may shortly be removed by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, while streets which have been named after enemy nationals may also be given new names, it was reported recently.

This step has been considered by the local authorities immediately following the retrocession of the International Settlement and the French Concession on August 1, it was further declared.

Statues and memorials which will be affected by the probable decision, will include the statues erected to Sir Harry Parkes and Sir Robert Hart, both located on The Bund, and the Taiping Rebellion Memorial to the "Ever Victorious Army," which is standing in the Bund Gardens.

The customs authorities will most likely deal with the removal of Sir Robert Hart's statue independently, as the question is reliably reported to be under consideration by the customs authorities.

The War Memorial at Yangkingpang will not be affected by the plans of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, it was said, as it was built by the international community of Shanghai, and part of the money for its erection was contributed by school children in 1926.

An important item in the plan is the renaming of roads. It was further understood that the roads which will be included in this plan are Alcock Road, Cunningham Road, Seward Road, Ward Road, Medhurst Road, Gordon Road, Seymour Road, MacGregor Road, Thorburn Road, Boone Road, Dixwell Road, Scott Road, Miller Road, Keswick Road, Carter Road and others.

We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.

Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.

Inaba Typewriter Co.

Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3901.

FOE'S 'NERVE WAR' BLASTED BY OKUBO

Malaians Told to Have Confidence in Japanese to Smash Terror Raids

Syonan Sinbun

Colonel Koichi Okubo, in a statement on the "war of nerves" which has been hitherto pursued by the enemy, urged the public not to be deluded and to face it with confidence and calmness.

The full text of the statement is as follows:

"The 'war of nerves' is a kind of strategy which is to take hold of the psychic state of the people, thereby disturbing the rear or demoralizing the fighting spirit through propaganda or threats. This has been hitherto pursued by the enemy.

"It is conceivable that this form of tactics will even be carried out more actively in future. The enemy, seeing no prospect of actual battles being raged by soldiers has been using it as a favorite subsidiary means for his execution of the war.

"It is needless to say that no great result can be gained from propaganda in the 'war of nerves.' Unexpected raids by planes or submarines as well as creation of disturbance by terrorism and similar tactics are all within the category of the 'war of nerves.'"

Damage Negligible

"Though the damage inflicted by such tactics is not so great as by war weapons, their effects on the mental side are comparatively great, and sometimes unexpected results are achieved.

"It is therefore conceivable that the enemy may in future aim at gaining something from the 'war of nerves' by taking advantage of the inner working of human nature in conjunction with his favorite propaganda. In this case the enemy's 'war of nerves' is bound to fail if people understand its nature, fully aware that it is not to be feared.

"It is inconceivable that the enemy will attack Malai, especially Shonan, with considerable forces in future. If he did come, his object will be to create unrest in our rear by 'war of nerves,' and at most, in the form of air raids, submarine activities off our shores or employment of undesirable elements for terrorism.

"It is needless to say that for the security of Malai as well as maintenance of peace and order, it is absolutely necessary to ward off the occurrence of this sort of thing. Even with the coming of enemy planes, there will be no unrest at all if we feel confident that they can cause us little damage and are not to be feared.

"The air defense in Malai has been set up with a view to avoiding whatever damage, even the slightest so as to make the place perfectly invulnerable, and far from being due to any apprehension that there is any great suffering in store for the place.

"Inhabitants in Malai need not worry about the future of the war and feel uneasy in any way. It is up to them to have confidence in Japan always facing whatever circumstances with confidence and calmness. Do not be taken in by the enemy's war of nerves."

FREEDOM OF BURMA HELPFUL TO JAPAN

Consolidates Bases for Crushing Britain and U.S., Says Col. Koichi Okubo

Syonan Shinbun

"With the participation and cooperation of this new and powerful State, our capacity for defeating the Anglo-Americans has been further consolidated," declared Colonel Koichi Okubo, in a statement on the Independence of Burma.

Colonel Okubo stated that for the Indian National Army, which has been directed by Subhas Chandra Bose to "fight the armed enemy with arms," "there is no better place than Burma. . . . "

The statement is as follows:

The independence of Burma is an extremely important event in Greater East Asia. This brilliant event deserves the fullest publicity in the annals of Greater East Asia as well as of the world in general, as it happens at a time when the War of Greater East Asia is at its height. We cannot help being impressed with its role and significance in respect of the prosecution of the war as well as the turning of a new page in world history.

Burma has declared war on the Anglo-Americans at the same time as it declared its independence. With the participation and cooperation of this new and powerful State, our capacity for defeating the Anglo-Americans has thus been further consolidated. This is really a matter of great joy for Japan and its federated States, and Burma itself should take it as a great honor for the country.

Fighting Spirit Soars

The 16,000,000 Burmese people are now being inspired with fighting spirit and enthusiasm for an organized State, maintaining its independence and striving for its future development, so as to fufil their duty to the country, and furthermore for the consummation of the common ideal of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Burmese people are also taking a role and having the spirit of forging ahead in defeating the Anglo-Americans.

Burma is now the most important State in the western border of Greater East Asia. An independent Burma is to hold an important point in defense at this western border. This is very significant both military and politically.

The independence of Burma is an unprecedented event taking place in the South battle zone. It hardly needs mention that it will serve as a very good example and a great inspiration to the Philippines which is to become independent before long, and will greatly influence the Indians on their prospective independence. It is likely that the news of Burma's independence has given a stimulus to the people throughout India against the British.

For many years, India has been resisting oppression and striving for independence. Because of lack of weapons, its object has not been realized. Now as a result of the might of the Imperial Forces, Greater East Asia has been cleared of British influences. This is a golden chance for the Indian people to realize their long-cherished hope.

Subhas Chandra Bose has rallied all Indians in Greater East Asia and given great impetus to the Indian Independence Movement. In consolidating and making use of their fighting power according to the direction of Subhas Bose that Indians should fight the armed enemy with arms, there is no better place for them than Burma. In this respect, an independent Burma is holding a very important position, both military and politically.

Now that the enemy has been making every preparation for realizing their dream of recapturing Burma, the declaration of independence of Burma serves as a thunderbolt from the blue, totally crushing such a dream.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品

銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY

1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT

Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT man cook, good references, seeks position. Speaks English. Apply Box 748, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE man, age 50, wishes to work as janitor in foreign firm or cook. Has long experience, knowledge of speaking English and references. Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN wishes to work in bachelor's household as cook-amah or housekeeper. Long experience, knowledge of foreign language, educated. Box 202, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady with knowledge of general office work, seeks part-time or half-day position. Reply Post Office Box Sannomiya 1055, Kobe City.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

TWO foreign houses, five rooms, each at suitable place not too far from car stops. Apply Mr. Yoshinaga, 71 Osaka Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku.

RELIABLE party used to Japanese quarters, wishes to rent unfurnished Japanese house, 4 to 6 to rooms, possibly with some garden, in Tokyo or suburbs, with good connection to business center. Rent ¥100 to ¥150. Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE, any style, in Tokyo or vicinity, attractive rental, wanted immediately. Apply Tel. Kanda 25-0276 or Box 191, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI—Two-storied foreign house of 10 rooms with all modern equipment, gas, central heating, hot water, etc., and lot (173 tsubo), for sale. Apply Box 199, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BEDS. Various types, 3 high bureau style, 1 imported spring and coil mattress, 10 folding. Telephone 48-5182, after 7, evenings.

WARDROBE, artistically built, with a large mirror approximately man's life size, for immediate sale. Write Box 197, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD blue and white porcelain. Collection for sale by private owner. No dealers. Box 749, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

GRAND piano preferably foreign made, must be in perfect condition. No dealers. Please state maker and price. Box 192, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS: Excellent and most authoritative translators in English, French and other languages; prompt and reliable. Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FRENCH lessons and conversation by French lady. Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN lessons given by experienced German lady teacher. Charlotte Colberg-Okanouye, 2135, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku.

Miscellaneous

GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukibayashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 Shinryudocho, Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. Y. AMANO, A.B., M.D.,
Women's and Children's Diseases
Tel. 48-5182
Hours: 9 to 12 noon, 3 to 4 p.m.

Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter III

(Continued From Last Sunday)

II

The Problem of the Limitation of Naval Armaments

Due to the Great War, the American and most of the European navies had expanded enormously but on the other hand there were some powers whose navies had declined visibly. It is somewhat difficult to compare the naval powers of that time. The United States was in possession of 17 battleships built less than 15 years ago, while Japan had 7 battleships of about the same ages plus 4 cruisers. Against these, Britain was in possession of 26 battleships and 6 cruisers. However, as against Britain's inability to build due to its improverished state after the war, Japan and the United States possessed sufficient reserve strength. The drastic changes which might have taken place in the naval armaments of these nations after three years can be imagined. That is to say, by 1924 the United States would have been in possession of 17 battleships and 6 cruisers, built within the last 10 years, and Japan 8 battleships and 6 cruisers, whereas British would have been in possession of only 10 battleships and 3 cruisers. It was the prospect of such a situation that caused the formation of a joint Anglo-American front against Japan.

In those days the naval strength of the various powers ran in the order of Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, and their strength in terms of the number of ships and standard displacements were as follows:

Class of Ships	Ships in service Number	Ships in service Tonnage	Ships being built Number	Ships being built Tonage
Britain:				
Dreadnought type battleships	29	681.600	4	192.000
Battle cruiser	8	213.000	—	—
Pre-dreadnought battleships	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	4	58.900	—	—
Light cruisers	54	247.925	8	43.780
Destroyers	201	235.850	8	10.950
Submarines	94	75.870	6	8,450
The United States:				
Dreadnought type battleships	18	300.650	9	357.000
Battle cruisers	—	—	6	261,000
Pre-dreadnought battleships	15	227.740	—	—
Cruisers	—	—	—	—
Light cruisers	23	201.067	10	75.000
Destroyers	314	363.845	4	4.800
Submarines	107	52.711	40	42.688
Japan:				
Dreadnought type battleships	17	212.120	6	250.200
Battle cruisers	4	110.000	8	334.000
Pre-dreadnought battleships	8	128.907	—	—
Cruisers	11	116.933	—	—
Light cruisers	16	70.782	11	58.480
Destroyers	99	71.724	31	34.485
Submarines	29	18.128	26	22.004
France:				
Dreadnought type battleships	7	161.911	—	—
Battle cruisers	—	—	—	—
Pre-dreadnought battleships	5	86.747	—	—
Cruisers	17	163.069	—	—
Light cruisers	3	21,500	3	22.500
Destroyers	69	46.839	19	29.700
Submarines	50	29.314	14	13.770
Italy:				
Dreadnought type battleships	5	118.500	—	—
Battle cruisers	—	—	—	—
Pre-dreadnought	4	50.760	—	—
Cruisers	5	39.030	—	—
Light cruisers	11	40.480	—	—
Destroyers	58	45.749	15	17,003
Submarines	43	17.276	—	—

The Washington Conference was called together on November 11, 1921 and was concluded on February 6, 1922. The Japanese delegates consisted of the Navy Minister, Fleet-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, the President of the House of Peers, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, and the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Baron Kijuro Shidehara. It is interesting to note that among the suite attached to the delegates was the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, then a commander in the Japanese Navy.

At the very beginning the United States submitted a plan for the limitation of naval armament, and proposed to base subsequent discussions on this plan which consisted of the following 4 suggestion:

1. Work on capital ships in the process of construction should cease immediately, and all projected plans for the construction of other capital ships should be abandoned.

2. Old warships should be put out of service.

3. Consideration should be given to the existing strength of the navies of different nations.

4. The standard displacement capacity of capital ships should be made the basis for measuring naval power, while auxiliary ships should be allotted to each nation in proportion to its capital ships.

The United States also maintained that the capital ships of various nations should be limited to the following:

		tons
Britain	22	500.000
The United States	18	500.000
Japan	10	300.000

The 10 battleships allowed Japan consisted of 6 ships, from "Fuso" to "Mutsu," to which were added 4 cruisers of the "Kongo" class. All the battleships built before "Settsu" were to be scrapped.

Ships to be scrapped were as follows:

		tons
Britain	15	313.650
The United States	15	227.740
Japan	11	171.850

The Japanese ships to be scrapped consisted of 8 battleships, including "Aki," "Satsuma," and others built before them and 3 cruisers of the "Ikoma" class.

Capital ships, whose construction was either planned or under way, but which were to be discarded, were:

		Tons
Britain	4	190.000
The United States	15	618.000
Japan	15	616.800

Further proposals by the United States in regard to capital ships were:

1. No ship shall be replaced for 10 years after the conclusion of the treaty.

2. Limiting the serviceable period of capital ships to 20 years, those which reach their service limit at the end of 10 years after the conclusion of the treaty may be replaced, but in that case replacement shall not exceed 500,000 tons for Britain and the United States, and 300,000 tons for Japan.

3. No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons in capacity shall be built as a replacement ship.

1. Surface fleet composed of cruisers and destroyers:

	tons
The United States	450.000
Britains	450.000
Japan	270.000

2. Submarines:

	tons
The United States	90.000
Britain	90.000
Japan	54.000

3. Aircraft carriers:

	tons
The United States	80.000
Britain	80,000
Japan	48,000

After a number of discussions centering around the foregoing propositions for the limitation of naval armaments, the following compromised decision was reached:

1. In the future, the strength of capital ships possessed by the United States and Britain shall not exceed a displacement of 525,000 tons, and that of Japan, 305,000 tons. At the same time, with the exception of the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, all the islands comprising New Zealand and Japan Proper, and the coasts of the United States and Canada, the status quo shall be maintained in regard to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific regions.

2. As Britain and the United States maintained that the battleship "Mutsu" was not completed in spite of Japan's stand, a following modification was introduced in the ratio of capital ships:

		tons
Britain	20	582.500
The United States	18	525.850
Japan	10	303.200

3. In regard to ships smaller than cruisers, no agreement was reached due to the strong opposition from France.

4. With aircraft carriers, the standard displacement of any single ship was limited to 27,000 tons or less, with guns no bigger than 8 inches. The allotment for each nation was: The United States and Britain, each 5 ships with a total displacement of 135,000 tons; Japan, 3 ships, total displacement 81,000 tons; France and Italy, total displacement 60,000 tons each.

5. The standard displacement of auxiliary ships other than capital ships and aircraft carriers was limited to a maximum of 10,000 tons, with guns not exceeding 8 inches in size.

From the allotments finally emerged the 5:5:3 ratio.

The Treaty for Naval Armament Limitation was signed with the above provisions. In the preamble, the document mentions the object of the treaty as being the desire to contribute to the maintenance of world peace, and to lighten the burden of each nation consequent upon a race for armament. The main body of the document consists of three chapters. In the first chapter, 20 articles of general rules and regulations are set forth; in the second chapter, 4 sections of detailed rules are established; in the third chapter, 4 articles of more detailed rules are set down. However, all these ostentations were nothing but a crystallization of the unscrupulous and unjust political schemings of the United States and Britain which tried to place Japan permanently below themselves in power.

East Asia Problems

In regard to the East Asia problems the so-called four great principles were adopted, but it is impossible to consider them as any other than very self-seeking claims. To wit:

1. Foreign powers shall not invade China's sovereignty, territory or administrative integrity.

2. Foreign powers shall not resort to activities which will obstruct China's efforts in establishing and maintaining a stable government.

3. Citizens of foreign powers shall not assert their special privileges on the commerce and industry of China, nor shall they try to exclude the citizens of other nations in these fields.

4. Citizens of friendly nations shall not, by taking advantage of the difficult progress of China's affairs, attempt to obtain special privileges which would jeopardize the privileges of others, nor shall the governments of these nations sanction such harmful acts.

Besides the above four articles other problems such as the increase in customs duties, the withdrawal of extraterritorial rights, the abolition of the foreign mail system, and the retrocession of foreign concessions in China, were discussed.

Pacific Problems

A 4-article treaty which guaranteed peace in the Pacific Ocean, and which brought about the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, was signed by Japan, Britain, the United States and France.

It was this treaty which prescribed to the powers concerned respect of each other's rights in connection with possessions in the Pacific Ocean. It also provided that in case of a dispute among the 4 powers in regard to the Pacific problem which should become impossible to settle by diplomatic methods, and when furthermore the said dispute threatened smooth cooperation among the powers, a conference of all four nations should be held to settle the question. It was this treaty which, after its ratification, provided for the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Altogether the following six treaties were concluded during the Washington Conference:

1. Treaty relative to the limitation of naval armaments.

2. Four-Power Treaty relative to insular possessions and territories in the Pacific.

3. Nine-Power Treaty relative to China, and a treaty relative to customs duties in China.

4. Five-Power Treaty (not yet put into operation) relative to submarine and poisonous gases.

5. A treaty relative to the settlement of the Shantung Province issue.

6. A treaty relative to Yap Island and other Pacific mandates north of the equator.

Thus an international agreement on armament limitation, which had repeatedly failed of materialization, was concluded on the condition that the Anglo-American nations should occupy superior positions.

London Conference

After the Washington Conference, a race in the building of auxiliary ships, which were not included in the treaties, began among the various nations. In 1927 a naval conference was convened at Geneva, attended by Japan, Britain, and the United States, each with its own plans and proposals. It is now a well-known fact that this conference ended in a complete failure due to each nation persisting in its own assertions, the United States consistently maintaining that the ratio of 5:5:3 should be applied equally to all classes of warships.

In August 1928 a naval treaty between Britain and France was concluded but was abandoned in November of the same year because of misunderstanding and suspicions on the part of other nations.

On January 21, 1930 five powers met by invitation at the Disarmament Conference in London. The conference threatened to end in failure many times, but a treaty was finally signed on April 22, the provisions of which were to go into effect from January 1, 1936. The terms were to be effective until the end of 1936.

The London Conference was extremely important for the reason that the terms of the treaty concluded thereat called for a partial revision of the agreement concluded at the Washington Conference on capital ships and on aircraft carriers, and in limiting the number of auxiliary ships which problem had not been settled at the Washington Conference. The Japanese delegates to the London Conference consisted of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, member of the House of Peers, Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, the Navy Minister, Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador to Britain, and Matsuzo Nagai, the Japanese Ambassador to Belgium.

Substance of the Treaty

According to the terms of the treaty concluded at the Washington Conference, the construction or replacements of capital ships could be started whenever any of the existing ships reached the service limit, but at the London Conference this provision was superceded by another which provided that construction of all replacement ships should be postponed until the end of 1936. It was the establishment of the so-called suspension period for the construction of warships.

Japan	1
The United States	3
Britain	5

As a result of this decision, capital ships possessed by the three nations became:

		tons
Japan	9	273.800
The United States	15	356.200
Britain	15	427.850

In regard to aircraft carriers, at the Washington Conference ships below 10,000-ton displacement had not been touched upon but at the London Conference all ships built for the purpose of carrying aircraft were, regardless of their size, included in the terms of the treaty. Moreover, aircraft carriers of more than 10,000 tons displacement were prohibited from mounting guns larger than 6 inches.

Regarding submarines, it was decided that none larger than with a surface displacement of 2,000 tons, with guns not larger than 5 inches, should be built by any nation, but three submarines with a displacement of 2,800 tons each could be retained.

Further, the following rules were to be observed in regard to the replacement of warships:

1. Except in special cases, no warship could be replaced before it passed the service limit.

2. Service limit for warships was to be according to displacement capacity as follows:

(1) 16 years for ship's between 3,000 and 10,000 tons whose construction was begun prior to January 1, 1920, and 20 years for ship's of the same sizes whose construction was begun on or after January 1, 1920.

(2) 12 years for surface ships up to 3,000 tons whose construction was begun prior to January 1, 1920, and 16 years for those whose construction was begun on or after January 1, 1920.

(3) 13 years for submarines.

3. In laying the keels for replacement ships, work on ships of more than 3,000 tons could be started 3 years before they would be needed, and on those below 3,000 tons, 2 years before.

4. In case a ship was lost or disabled through an unforeseen accident, replacement could be effected immediately.

Besides these, there were rules and regulations governing the disposal of old warships, the conversion of any ship to a target ship, the retention of any ship for experimental or training purposes, and the retention of special ships.

The above agreements were concluded among the five powers, but there was another treaty concluded among Japan, the United States and Briain concerning the limitation of auxiliary warships. This was a very important treaty covering problems on cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

A cruiser is defined as a warship, other than a capital ship or an aircraft carrier, whose displacement capacity is above 1,850 tons and which is mounted with guns larger than 5 inches. These ships are divided into two classes. Ships classified as "A" are those mounted with guns larger than 6 inches. They are called heavy cruisers. Ships classified as "B" are those other than heavy cruisers, and are called light cruisers. A destroyer is defined as a ship having a displacement capacity of less than 1,850 tons, with guns smaller than 5 inches.

By this treaty, the following were allotted to each agreeing nation, the maximum number of Class A cruisers allowed to Japan being 12, to the United States, 18, and to Britain, 15:

Class of ships	Japan	America	Britain
	—(In tons)—		
Class-A cruisers	108.400	180.700	146.800
Class-B cruisers	100.450	143.500	192.200
Destroyers	105.500	150.000	150.000
Submarines	52.700	52.700	52.700
Total	367.050	526.900	541.700

A study of the foregoing table reveals the following in connection with the demands advanced by Japan:

1. The demand for 70 per cent of the strength in auxiliary ships possessed by the United States was complied with within 1,300 tons.

2. The demand for a ratio of 10:7 in the possession of cruisers mounted with 8-inch guns fell short of 17,000 tons. In this the United States won the day.

3. In regard to submarines, the 52,000 tons allotted to each of the three nations fell 25,000 tons short of the total demanded by Japan. Although parity with the United States and Britain gave the appearance of a success for Japan, such was not the case when looked at from the point of view of the necessity for an inferior navy to have as an effective weapon a certain number of submarines. This matter of submarine allotment must be looked upon as the plot of a greater naval power to reduce the submarine strength of the future.

In spite of the consistent Japanese demands for 70 per cent of the American naval strength, which was a just demand representing sufficient naval strength to protect itself when necessary and yet not strong enough to contemplate invasion of other countries, the United States and Britain persisted in their stand. There is no room for doubt that such tenacity in overruling Japan's demands was prompted by an ulterior motive, which was to wait for the day when, with a well-balanced fleet, they could start on an aggressive campaign against Japan.

It is a well-known fact among the Japanese that inferiority in the possession of heavy cruisers and submarines led to Japan's attempt to supplement the shortage in quantity with a superior quality, which in turn led to such strenuous training as to surpass even the rigors of actual warfare with the consequent sacrifice of the priceless lives of our men.

The terms of the London Disarmament Treaty expired on December 1, 1936, and from January 1, 1937 the world was plunged into a period of non-treaty.

Unforgettable Diplomatic Surprise Attack

According to the logic of Meyers, an American naval commentator, generally speaking strategy is a continuous thing. In peace-time, it is a strategy to force one's policy on other nations and to obtain advantages by means of diplomacy. In time of war, it is a strategy to overwhelm the enemy with military power. After all, it is by diplomacy backed by a navy that a nation tries to achieve its object. Further, according to the same commentator, war is an enterprise. It is the biggest of all enterprises, and is a method to be resorted to only when all others have failed. What are the other methods? They are commercial treaties, for the purpose of winning small concessions. These small gains, in total must form a concession which will enable us to accomplish our objectives and our will through agreements. Although war is one way of accomplishing an objective, it must be left as a last resort, entailing as it does enormous expenditure and sacrifice.

The fact that the United States achieved the desired ratio against Japan in the matter of capital ships and aircraft carriers at the Washington Conference, and that it tried to apply the same ratio against all auxiliary ships at the London Conference, eloquently bespeak its attempt to put into operation the foregoing principle of small concessions whereby it could suppress Japan without the use of arms. There is no room for argument as to the fact that the basis for such an act was laid on a careful consideration as to which nations were bound to come into conflict over the differences in their respective national policies.

The disarmament conferences of the past were diplomatic surprise attacks launched after carefully laid plans, and this fact should never be forgotten by the Japanese people.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA
Tamotsu Kinoshita

The 10th vocal recital was given by Tenor Kinoshita last Sunday evening at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program was entirely devoted to the works of one of the more classical, contemporary song writers, Nobutoki; the texts were from the poems of Akiko Yosano, Hakushu Kitahara and others. Mr. Mizutani was at the piano.

One's interest naturally fell on the works of Nobutoki, whose craftsmanlike finish and natural flow did not leave an unfavorable impression; while skilfully written in the pleasant conventional style from the shortest kind through the two-part, stanza song to the greater stanza song with all the usual "tricks of the trade" of varying the accompaniment to suit the text, or separate melodies for different stanzas, modulation with the change of mood, or addition of Codas and so forth, they somehow did not seem to give one the feeling of naturalness; with the few possible exceptions, they were somewhat incongruous; the means did not quite seem to go hand in hand with the texts.

Independently they were both excellent, but together they somehow succeeded in producing that sense of disharmony. A thought more reflection on the suitability of the musical means or rather the remoulding of the musical forms to the text would have wrought a still better result: the direct adaptation would only result in an unhappy ending, musically or otherwise. However, some of the texts were exquisite, especially those of Akiko Yosano's with their delicate sentiments full of remote suggestions but never hinting like the diamonds of the early morning:

"Somewhere"

"I seem to hear
In far off land somewhere
A knell, a knell of thine
To autumn cloud incarnadine."

"Lonesomeness"

"How alone I seem to be,
The cherry-flowers one by one
Descend with the rain;
Have I seen that never before."

Mr. Kinoshita, tenor, gave an excellent performance on the whole. Though his singing voice was neither over powerful nor unusually homogeneous, his innate musicality and his sense of musical propriety were sufficiently strong enough to condone some of his less favored means of expression. He seemed to be particuarly suited for those serious, lyrical items, where his emotional perception found ample scope in the natural interpretation of the works chosen.

In the lighter numbers, he seemed to be less good owing to temperamental incompatibility. It was enjoyable on the whole, though at times there was a slight tendency to be monotonous due to the lack of variety both in the rendition as well as in the "one man show" program, which unfortunately did not quite come up to anything near to Schubert's "Winter Journey" for instance. Mr. Mizutani at the piano accompanied the tenor throughout the program and played a very integral part as well as supplied a soothing background.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kikugoro Onoye, three celebrated Kabuki actors, will head the cast for the matinee performance of the Kabukiza next month. The program, consists of three plays. The curtain raiser will be an old classical drama entitled "The War Camp of Moritsuna," in which Uzayemon will take the role of Moritsuna, the hero of the drama. Kikugoro's favorite musical posture drama known as "Yasuna" comes next. These three actors will collaborate in the third and concluding "Kikubatake" or The Military Secret Book, which is very popular among the theater-going public.

In the evening, four plays will make up the program. Kikugoro, who will play in the afternoon, will also play an important role in concert with Kichiyemon Nakamura. The attractions will be "Fujimusume" (The Daughter with Wisteria), and "Matsuura no Taiko" (Lord Matsuura and the Drum).

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which will be observed on December 8, the leading theaters have started preparations for the December performance to meet the occasion. It is understood that Ryuichiro Yagi will produce a new play for the Inouye dramatic troupe. Hideji Hojo has been requested by the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe to write one play for the December show. Yutaka Mafune is working for the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic company. A new play is promised for the Geijutsuza theatrical troupe by Minoru Nakano. Seika Mayama, veteran playwright, will probably be able to write one drama for the Kabuki stage.

The sequel of "The Family," a melodrama by Matsutaro Kawaguchi, will feature the program at the Meijiza next month, where all members of the Shinsei Shimpa group will play headed by Shotaro Hanayagi. Two other plays will be presented, such as "A Town's Atmosphere," by Mantaro Kubota, and "Children in Wartime" by Ryuichiro Yagi.

Osuke Agi's latest work called "The Song of The Old Castle" and two other plays will make up the October performance of the Teikoku Gekijo. The Toho Gekidan, which was recently organized by Joji Oka and Fukuko Sayo, will appear in the production.

Masao Inouye and his own group will occupy the Tokyo Gekijo next month to present three new plays. The highlight of the program will be "Our Town" by Sakunosuke Oda.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE
IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS
AND AGED IN WOOD.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE
CLASSES AT ALL STAGES OF ADVANCEMENT
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION AVAILABLE
FALL TERM opens Sept. 27
Registration everyday 9—5
Special course for Foreign-born Japanese
YOKOHAMA BRANCH
(Apply to the Tokyo main school)
SCHOOL of JAPANESE LANGUAGE & CULTURE
日語文化學校 芝區芝公園九號地三
3 of 9. Shiba-Park, Tel. Shiba (43) 3866

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under
the Present Trust Company Act.
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and
Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

Wanted Announcers of English Broadcasting

Number of Persons: Several men and women.
Qualifications: Age up to 40, graduates of technical school or schools of higher grade, proficiency in English announcing and translation.
Application: Curriculum vitae, small-size photograph and graduation certificate or school record of applicant's school of final education should be brought in or sent to the Service Examination Dept., the Secretariat of the Corporation.
Date of Application: On or before October 4th, 1943
Examination: Translation, pronunciation, oral examination and physical examination at the TOKYO HOSO KAIKAN. Date and time of examinations will be notified to applicants.
Successful applicants will be notified in the middle of October 1943

Shadan Hojin NIPPON HOSO KYOKAI
(The Broadcasting Corporation of Nippon)
2 of 2, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
(Passed by the Koishikawa Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho, No. 128)

TOR HOTEL
KOBE
Charmingly situated in quiet environment
at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath.
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE.
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.
PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku Tokyo
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥149,650,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho,
Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome Marunouchi
Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office.)
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Every Description of Banking business transacted

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1943

Britain's Growing Desperation Over India

The legalistic farce enacted some time ago at New Delhi whereby the Federal Court reversed its earlier decision and declared valid the illegal detention of Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Indian National Congress will cause no surprise to anyone familiar with the workings of the British law in India. At the same time the motives which inspired this farce serve to cast a revealing light on the panic which the developing political situation in other parts of East Asia is creating among the British authorities in India.

It will be remembered that the Federal Court at New Delhi had previously declared invalid that part of the proclamation of April 28 in which then Viceroy of India, invoking the Defense of India Act, attempted to legalize the detention of the Indian leaders. That this same Court has now reversed its earlier decision and endorsed the Viceroy's illegal crime against elementary justice is a typical illustration of the workings of British legal machinery in India in Britain's interests, and permits of only one explanation.

At the time the Viceroy ordered the detention of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders, Britain was seized with panic at the gaining momentum of the movement in India to switch from passive to active resistance, and decided to resort to high-handed methods in an endeavor to keep the movement within bounds. Far from achieving the desired result, however, the Mahatma's detention served but to add fuel to the flames of revolt, which his prolonged fast did nothing to quench.

A volte face seemed called for, and a decision to have the detention declared illegal was made so that the Mahatma could be released without undue loss of British face. This about-face was made in the double hope that Gandhi himself might prove a moderating influence in face of the increasing violence of the anti-British campaign, as he had done on a previous occasion when his determined stand for absolute non-violence had stood the British in such good stead, and that joy over his release would cause Indian resentment to subside at least temporarily.

When, however, the Mahatma proved adamant in his demand for immediate and unconditional independence for India, and refused to advocate exclusively those methods of non-violence which would only play into British hands, the British Government again changed its mind, established a military dictatorship under Field Marshal Lord Wavell, and had the Federal Court reverse its previous findings.

Burma's glorious rebirth as an independent nation, and the great success attending Subhas Chandra Bose's inspiring Indian independence movement across India's borders, resulting in the creation of the Indian National Army for the first time in history, brought the seething resentment in India to a head, and forced a definite decision between further deceptive temporizing appeasement of the Indians, or forthright military oppression on a scale of unprecedented magnitude.

Any hopes Britain might still have entertained that Gandhi could be swayed into nullifying the electrifying effect in India of Bose's campaign to meet force with force by a counter-campaign in favor of his own policy of non-violence proved vain. On the contrary the Mahatma gave plain indications that unless India were granted complete independence he would far more probably urge his followers to arise in cooperation with Bose's movement at the critical moment of the forthcoming offensive operation in Burma. Therefore Britain has now dropped all pretense of benevolent intentions towards India and has taken the decision to put into practice open, ruthless military oppression.

Having incarcerated all the dynamic leaders and advocates of India's independence as well as clamping a rigorous censorship on all unfavorable news from across the borders, Britain apparently still hopes to retain her hold on India. By these and other even more sinister methods, such as withholding food from the famine-stricken people while the armies of occupation remain well fed, Britain apparently still hopes to tide over the explosive situation in Asia, prevent the Indian troops from getting out of hand, and use them once more as cannon fodder in the offensive she plans to launch.

Not much publicity was given to India at Quebec. For obvious reasons no communiques were given out as to the sinister decisions reached there by the two archplotters, involving as they do the bloody suppression of 380,000,000 unarmed Indians and the denial of all semblance of freedom to them. No press notices appeared that India had even been discussed. But those encharged with enforcing Britain's present policies in India were present at the conference. Moreover the continued detention of Gandhi and the other Indian leaders, together with the institution of the most ferocious oppressive methods in India following the Quebec parley, speak louder than words as to the nature of the decisions reached there.

The anti-Axis leaders well know that India is the keystone in their arch. Without India and its treasures, whatever may be the fortunes of Britain elsewhere, they will be meaningless, for without India the whole British Empire must crumble. The anti-Axis leaders are, moreover, well aware of their precarious position in India where fair words and misleading promises no longer avail to keep the disillusioned people down.

This is the reason why, motivated by fear of the effect of Burma's example and Japan's liberating crusade in the East, and fear of the effect of Bose's national army, both working as effective stimuli to the explosive resentment of the Indian masses, the Anglo-American Powers have thrown all hypocritical pretense to the winds so far as India is concerned. This is why at this moment when they still count on using the Indian people and resources in their planned offensive operations, the Anglo-American Powers have discarded every last pretense of freedom for India and are determined on keeping all advocates of that freedom languishing behind bars. This is why the machinery of Britain's diabolical military oppression of India is being reinforced today with feverish haste.

The anti-Axis determination to shelve Indian freedom was moreover openly voiced by Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information, on his way home from Quebec, when he dismissed a question about India posed by newspaper reporters in New York, with the cool rejoinder that "political questions must be shelved until after the war."

Yet Roosevelt with sanctimonious mien still continues to cant of the "four freedoms." In the light of India's plight even the British and American publics must realize that the word "freedom" on their present leaders' lips is only so much meaningless sound.

But the day will come when the Indians, fighting their own instead of Britain's battles will restore to the much abused word "freedom" its glorious original significance in India also just as it has already been restored in China, in Burma, in the Phillipines, in Indonesia and elsewhere in Greater East Asia.

A Year Ago Today

September 22, 1942

The Ta Kung Pao of Chungking reveals the serious financial crisis confronting Chiang Kai-shek's faction, which is still continuing its futile resistance against Japan. The journal warns against serious inflation in the event of Chungking's failure to enforce a drastic curtailment of expenses, and observes that there is no gainsaying the fact that the prolonged resistance against Japan has unbalanced the Chungking budget.

* * *

Lord Winster, an authority on British naval affairs, points out that United States quarters are convinced that the anti-Axis are losing more ships than they are able to build, while on the other hand, Germany is capable of producing more U-boats than the anti-Axis nations can destroy. British sea power has entered a serious crisis, he asserts.

* * *

To cope with the increasing need of manpower, the Mexican Government issued a decree today announcing the enforcement of a special registration system for males between the ages of 15 and 45, as from October 1. Registered men over 18 years of age will be liable for military service.

* * *

The non-obedience movement and uprisings have become very active in India, developments occurring in all parts of the country. At Nawanagar, the agitated people attacked the police station and freed two political offenders imprisoned there. Troops were immediately called out, and policemen fired on the people, causing a number of wounded.

* * *

The model peace zone program in North China is progressing smoothly. The people are leading peaceful lives supported by the cooperation offered by the local unit of the Japanese Forces. Distribution of commodities is well organized and every one receives adequate supplies of necessary material.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

British Terrorism in India

(From The Hongkong News)

It seems as though the Indian people inside India proper have almost anticipated the responsibility that has fallen on them as a result of the preparations being made outside their country for liberating them from the hateful British yoke. Indeed, it is a significant coincidence that, almost on the heels of the eloquent appeals that have been made from all parts of the East Asia Sphere for decisive action on the part of the Indian people themselves, news should have emanated from India itself that the move for independence there has become intensified and that this intensification has, in fact, assumed the aspect of an armed struggle against British oppression. The news, despite the fact that it brings with it further evidence in support of the tyranny under which the people in India are existing, will undoubtedly have the effect of accelerating the plans that are being made for striking the final blow for India's liberty.

More important than that aspect of the situation is the fact that the report, apart from furnishing ample proof of the determination of the Indians in India to be undeterred in their struggle for freedom, overwhelming though the odds against them may be, exposes in all its brutality the callous attitude of the British authorities in India in their efforts to quell the mounting unrest. The information reaching here via Bangkok reveals that the British have now resorted to terrorist methods to try and break the invigorated spirit with which all Indians in the country have become inspired following the recent series of stirring and dramatic events which have occurred outside the boundaries of their motherland in East Asiatic countries. Mass arrests, violently conducted house-to-house searches for arms, proclamations prohibiting Indians from doing this, that or the other simply proclaim to the world the growing nervousness of the British authorities at the writing they see on the wall.

There is, of course, no getting away from the fact that these terroristic British methods are causing the Indian people the greatest of sufferings and that they have increased the terrible burden of oppression and cruelty under which they are still forced to exist. The British are learning at the same time, however, that their terrorism is going to fail as ignominiously as it has done in other parts of the world where they have attempted to practise it. The mass meetings, riots and anti-British demonstrations and demands for the immediate and unconditional release of their patriotic leaders, now incarcerated in British prisons, continue unabated and no amount of barbarity of conduct and wanton inhumanity will be able to quell the wave of turbulance that is sweeping forward to destroy British tyranny once and for all. The Indians in India know that the sacrifices they are making and the cruelty which they are now enduring will prove really worthwhile and that their liberation is near—that is all that counts now. The struggle will go on, but not for long—deliverance is at hand.

Feats Speak for Themselves

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

In normal times the refloating of the world's largest naval floating dock—the former British King George V dock at Seletar—which was scuttled by the enemy soon after the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse in Malaian waters by Japanese planes, would have occupied the headlines of the world press as an engineering feat of the first magnitude. Owing to the war, however, this and other equally outstanding feats achieved by Japanese engineering experts and technicians have not received the measure of publicity they merit.

Here in Malai alone, the skill and resource displayed by Japanese military technicians in raising sunken ships which the enemy hoped could never be refloated, the locating of the Repulse in comparatively deep water, and the repairing or replacing of scores of bridges and numerous industrial plants wrecked by the enemy in their hectic retreat down the peninsula, all call for the greatest admiration.

The resumption of road and rail communications within a few weeks of the fall of Singapore, the restoration of telegraphic and telephone communications and the revival of mining activities together with the reopening of electric generating installations are all achievements worthy of the highest praise. And if such efficiency has been possible in so short a time in the field of reconstruction, how much greater must the degree of efficiency be in the War of Greater East Asia, the War of Construction, in the prosecution of which no effort is being spared?

Reflection along these lines should enable even the most skeptical to feel convinced that all that is claimed by Japan in her determination to exert her utmost energies in the conduct of the present War to a successful conclusion is not mere rhetoric but something very real, as results to date have proved so abundantly. Compare these with the vainglorious boasts of the anti-Axis camp, whose only successes thus far have been registered in greatly boosted campaigns, against the weakest points and in the least important theaters of war.

The more one considers the thoroughness of the Japanese war machine, the soundness of her strategy and the matchless spirit which permeates her actions in all spheres of war activity, whether in the smashing of enemy attempts to attempt a counter-attack, at sea, in the air or on the land, or in the rehabilitation of territories from which the anti-Axis have been driven out, the clearer does it become that, however great their latent productive power, the anti-Axis have "missed the bus" and must admit defeat in the end.

As against the thoroughness and determination of Japan in the East and Germany in Europe, what has the anti-Axis to show? Nothing but a series of strikes, walk-outs, and much muddling on the home front, and a series of most spectacular reverses on the war fronts. Have they any successes to their credit to compare with their defeats in Malai, the Philippines, Burma and Java, or their annihilation at Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, and Dieppe? Their propagandists may play up minor temporary success, but no sane onlooker could deny that their losses and reverses so completely outweigh any gains, that they have no hope of retrieving their position, however much they may try.

No Compromise for E. Asia

(From The Shanghai Times)

The present war is, as has been said hundreds or even thousands of times, a life-and-death struggle for peace and justice, independence and freedom, racial equality and universal prosperity, to the Axis Powers and all other oppressed races and nations of the world. We must, as we certainly will, win in order to survive and thrive as independent nations. For this purpose complete victory is absolutely necessary, for unqualified freedom and racial equality will never be made possible until the whole world is rid of all vestiges of imperialism. Under the circumstances there can be no compromise in the war, especially so far as East Asia is concerned, the primary objective of the War of Greater East Asia being to free this part of the world from Anglo-American domination and exploitation once and for all. Therefore there can be no going back, no faltering for all East Asiatic nations in the present war, but we must "march forward and forward till victory is achieved and freedom won," as Subhas Chandra Bose declared recently.

The stern fact of the present war that we must either win and survive or lose and perish, which is often lost sight of amidst the excitement of brilliant military successes and all-absorbing war effort, cannot be stressed too strongly or too often, for nothing will serve to fortify the Axis Powers' fighting spirit more than their aspiration to survive and free themselves and all other oppressed nations. However, as we are indomitably determined to free ourselves, so are the Anglo-American plutocrats resolved to hold on to the spoils of their imperialistic aggression and carry out fresh invasions if possible. One need hardly be reminded in this connection how the war started. All that we wanted and still want is freedom from imperialistic aggression and exploitation. We all acclaimed the war, though it was forced upon us by the Anglo-American Powers with no other alternative left for us if we were to survive at all as independent nations, for it finally enabled us to fight for lasting peace and justice, which are absolutely incompatible with imperialism.

Imperialism is undoubtedly the most deplorable scourge ever known to humanity, and must by all means be wiped out from the face of the globe at this opportunity. As tersely defined in the Pocket Oxford Dictionary, imperialism means "extension of the British Empire for protection of trade, union of its parts for defense, internal commerce, etc." Thus, it is as clear as day that imperialism was born of the British Empire, which, as Mr. Bose says, "has grown out of India." Such being the case, we can never free East Asia from Anglo-American imperialism completely until the British and their allies are driven out of India, which not only is the greatest citadel of British aggression but also may be held identical with imperialism itself. In fact, the British people, as Mr. Bose says, "have grown fat on the spoils, wealth and resources of India," and they can hardly be expected to make India free, no matter how much lip service they may render to the Indians to appease them, for they will never be able to exploit India as ruthlessly as they have hitherto done once it is freed from their imperialism. So, the 380 million Indians should all rise and fight for their freedom and independence side by side with Japan and thereby make East Asia's emancipation complete, for a free India will be one of the most important factors of a free East Asia.

PROFILES

• • •

Shigeyasu Suzuki

(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

An easy-going, good natured old man with an attractive smile and a hearty laugh—that is the first impression you get when you meet Lieutenant-General Shigeyasu Suzuki (retired), Chairman of the Automobile Industries Control Board. At first it is hard to imagine that this smiling rotund person is identical with that Lieutenant-General Suzuki, who soon after the outbreak of the China Affair led the Imperial Forces to victory as commander of a unit in North China. The military manner is almost entirely lacking in him as are the characteristic steely eyes and rocky jaw. But in spite of this deceptive appearance, Lieutenant-General Suzuki is a soldier born and bred; and it is his military training which is largely responsible for his undoubted success as Chairman of the Automobile Industries Control Board.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki has very definite views as to just what role the automobile industries must play in Japan's wartime economic setup; and he leaves one in no doubt as to his belief in the supreme importance of this role in the successful prosecution of the war. "It is the sole mission of those of us who are engaged in the automobile industry," he says, "to see to it that full cooperation is given towards the maintenance of wartime transportation capacity." He will have nothing to do with the American conception of the automobile industry as merely manufacture for the purposes of trade and sale.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki first entered the industrial world on February 1939 as advisor to the Tokyo Automobile Industrial Company. When the Automobile Industries Control Board was founded he was appointed the first chairman, and resigned his position with the Tokyo Automobile Industrial Company in favor of Lieutenant-General Kei Hayashi.

His career as a businessman is brief when compared with the many years he has served in the Army. Born in 1885 in Nagoya, Lieutenant-General Suzuki is today 58 years old. Among his classmates at the Military Staff College was Prime Minister General Tojo. Lieutenant-General Suzuki was promoted to his present rank in December 1936. Until the time when he was retired from the active list in December 1938, he has filled many important positions.

The more serious side of Lieutenant-General Suzuki's bewildering dual personality is rerealed in his dictum that "Planning is good only when it has been worked out to the last detail." This rings the keynote of his personality both as soldier and as businessman. Far-sighted planning is above all a military virtue, but it finds its application in all fields of life. Prudence and foresight coupled with the power of making rapid decisions when necessary and iron determination in carrying out any decisions reached; these are the qualities which will always be in demand and which Lieutenant-General Suzuki has more than his share.

With characteristic military thoroughness, Lieutenant-General Suzuki does not rest satisfied until he has seen to it personally that every order he gives is carried out by the members of the Board. This means that the Lieutenant-General is constantly on the move, so that there is hardly a corner of Japan which does not know his pleasant and engaging personality.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki is the author of the book—or rather pamphlet—which bears the intriguing title: "Secrets of Leadership and Command." This book he has had printed and distributed among those who hold important posts under him. Based on his long experiences as an officer, the pamphlet is interesting and full of useful information.

FIGHT TO GAIN OIL SUPPLIES OF WORLD BECOMES INTENSE

Germany Has Ample Stock of Fuel for Protracted War Against Anti-Axis Countries

By SHUNICHI UJIYE
(From the Sozo)

Part I

The strategical value of oil in modern warfare has a far greater significance today than in the first World War. The characteristics peculiar to the recent method of waging war, especially the lightning-like attack and the encirclement and annihilation so well accomplished by the Japanese and German forces, or again the surprise attack by parachute troops, all are executed on a stage in which oil plays the outstanding role.

The brilliant naval achievements by our Imperial Forces in the Solomons and off Rennell, as well as the furious air raids on Guadalcanal and Australia were all resolutely carried out from our occupied areas upon lands and seas which required passing over enemy air bases. These two conditions, that a broad radius of action is involved and that enemy air bases stretch out across our path, make the role of aircraft more and more important.

In other words, it is a type of warfare made possible for the first time only when oil plays a strategically vital and decisive role, as has been proven so effectively in the fighting along the advance lines of Rendova, Robiana and New Georgia Islands. It is also clearly illustrated on the European front, in the exchange of raids between German and Anglo American air forces, the great mechanical warfare on the eastern front, and the campaign in Sicily.

Importance of Oil

That is to say, the movements of great amount of heavy artillery and large numbers of troops in a short period of time, the swiftly moving mechanical warfare, the lightning encirclement and annihilation of a large enemy unit in a brief period of time, or again in the launching of a surprise attack over a long distance such as on Hawaii and in the east South Pacific zone—all these are phases of modern war possible only when oil is used. The great use of aircraft, which is a symbol of oil warfare, naturally leads to the necessity for the minute occupation of each tiny island scattered throughout the seas, as in the South Pacific area, and the building of steppingstone bases; and it would not be an over-statement to say that modern war as a form of oil warfare, merged as the War of Greater East Asia and the Second World War, and it is the oil warfare which will decide the outcome.

The annual production of oil in Germany, natural and synthetic combined, totals 4,000,000 tons, but even in peacetime her needs exceeded 7,000,000 tons. Chancellor Hitler, however, placing his confidence in the Reich's capacity to produce synthetic oil, as part of his oil strategy, launched the attack on Poland and the war of annihilation against Britain and the Soviets.

Aside from the productive capacity of the country, the Germans possessed also a storage of 7,000,000 tons of oil at the start of the Polish campaign, but after consuming some hundred thousands of tons of oil in the course of the fighting, discovered a stock of 400,000 tons in Polish territory, and also obtained control of the Jaroslau oil fields which annually produces 135,000 tons. Thus the Germans by no means lost out in the fighting in Poland.

Germany Has Ample Oil

Following the break-off of diplomatic relations between Germany and Britain and France in March, 1939, agreements were made with other neutral nations in order to attempt to blockade the flow of oil into Germany, on the one hand by the blockade of these seas and the other by buying up in a price war the oil wells of Rumania which compose the foremost source of oil on the European continent, producing 6,000,000 tons annually. However there were several loopholes left open to Germany, and the oil condition in Germany did not become as acute as the Anglo-Americans wished.

A week or two before the outbreak of the present war, Germany had signed a non-agression pact with the Soviet Union, thus avoiding a purely military disadvantage of war on two fronts, and at the same time endeavored to consolidate her source of oil.

However, again, the greatest loophole in the blockade was Rumania. A financial and economic agreement was signed between that country and Germany in which it was decided that 1,560,000 tons be exported to the Reich, aside from the special ration of 240,000 tons through the Skoda Company in 1940. Due to the blockade of the Constantza Route by the anti-Axis fleet, and the difficulties of transportation over the Danube during the winter months, actually probably only from 6-700,000 tons could be sent annually, but in any event, during the first seven months of the war, Germany was able to receive a supply of about 400,000 tons of oil from Rumania.

Also, aside from imports, Germany possessed the oil resources of her own country as well as the wells of Jaroslau and the oil stock of Poland, for the production of natural oil reached 1,500,000 tons and that of synthetic and other types of oil 1,800,000 tons, and substitute fuel, 1,000,000 tons. All told she maintained a supply of some 4,500,000 tons annually. At the same time it was estimated that the production of synthetic oil would reach 3,000,000 tons in 1940.

Reich Supply Increases

The campaign in Belgium and Holland ended in five weeks, and the conquest of France in seven. Placing the number of German troops sent to the western front at 120 divisions, and the oil consumed by them at 1,000,000 tons, still the oil seized in Holland and France totaled 2,000,000 tons, so that here again Germany gained more than she consumed in the strategical fighting, and thus, rather than deplete her supply, was able to add to her stock.

But at this point a new problem arose; the responsibility which fell on Germany's shoulders as the leader of Europe to supply the occupied areas with the necessary oil. In peacetime, the estimated consumption of oil by Germany and the occupied territories reached over 16,000,000 tons, while the 3,000,000 tons required by Italy, her ally, was also a loss to Germany.

Thus, Germany, as a final step, turned toward Rumania and the East. In October, 1940, German forces made a peaceful entry into Rumania and acquired the 6,000,000-ton resources of natural oil, and turned the tables completely on the anti-Axis oil strategy in that country, leading to attacks by British planes on the Ploesti fields. But with the improvement of transportation facilities over the Danube by Germany, a minimum of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of oil importation from the wells in Rumania has become a possibility. From here, Germany turned toward the Near East, to Iran and Iraq, but in these countries she has not been able to meet with success due to the desperate defenses put up by the anti-Axis.

With the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the Reich concentrated its fight for resources on the granary of the Ukraine, and later the oil wells of the Caucasus, especially that of the fields of Baku.

Soviet Resources

And, at this point, let us take a glance at the natural oil situation in the Soviet Union. Estimated deposits, according to investigations in 1934 was 2,823,000,000 tons and in 1938, 8,639,000,000 tons. The distribution of these deposits are as follows:

Soviet Oil Deposits
(In 1.000 tons)

Locality	1934	Pct.	1938	Pct.
Caucasus zone	1.672.541	59	3.633.540	43
Second Baku and Emba	699.163	25	3.875.755	44
Others	450.284	16	1.130.669	13
Total	2.821.988	100	8.639.964	100
With 1934 as 100	100		127	

If these figures are correct, the Soviet Union possesses 52 per cent of the total oil deposits of the world, the United States only possessing 28.5 per cent of the world's total resources. And, of the Soviet deposits, the Caucasus zone, which includes the oil wells of Baku, contained in 1934, 59 per cent and in 1938, 43 per cent of the total amount, while the production figures of the Baku fields alone reached 23,980,000 tons or 74 per cent of the total of 32,000,000 tons produced in the whole country.

Calculating the inevitability of the outbreak of a war with Germany, and realizing the peril to the Baku wells, the Soviet government secretly conducted throughout the whole country a thorough investigation of unexploited deposits in hitherto undeveloped areas, concentrating their efforts on the discovery and development of a Second Baku to make up for the possible loss of Baku I, and, as shown in the above chart, the known deposits in 1934 jumped by three times in 1938, and the new Baku and Emba area replaced the Caucasus zone as the foremost oil deposit center. Aside from this, a far reaching survey was made of existing oil wells in Central Asia and north Kamchatka, and drilling begun in earnest.

The third Five Year Plan, completed last year, (1938-1942) called for an even greater strengthening of the oil production policy. New wells were drilled in the Volga and Ural regions, better known as the Second Baku, while hitherto unimportant sectors such as Siberia, Central Asia, the Republic of Kazak, and other virgin lands were subjected to minute exploration for discovery of new deposits. And during these five years, some 4,000 new wells, large and small, were found and exploited, so that the oil drilled to March of 1939 totaled 25 per cent more than the 6,000,000 tons produced in 1938, thus making up for the loss of the First Baku.

(To Be Concluded)

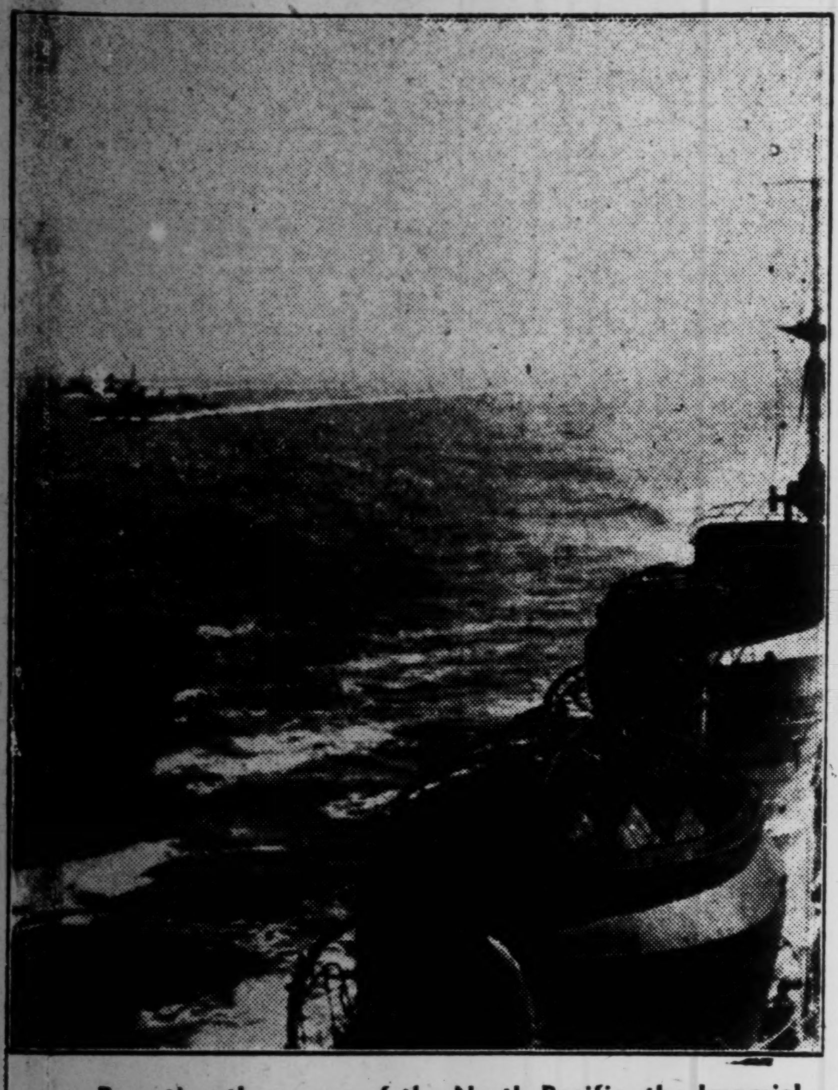
America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

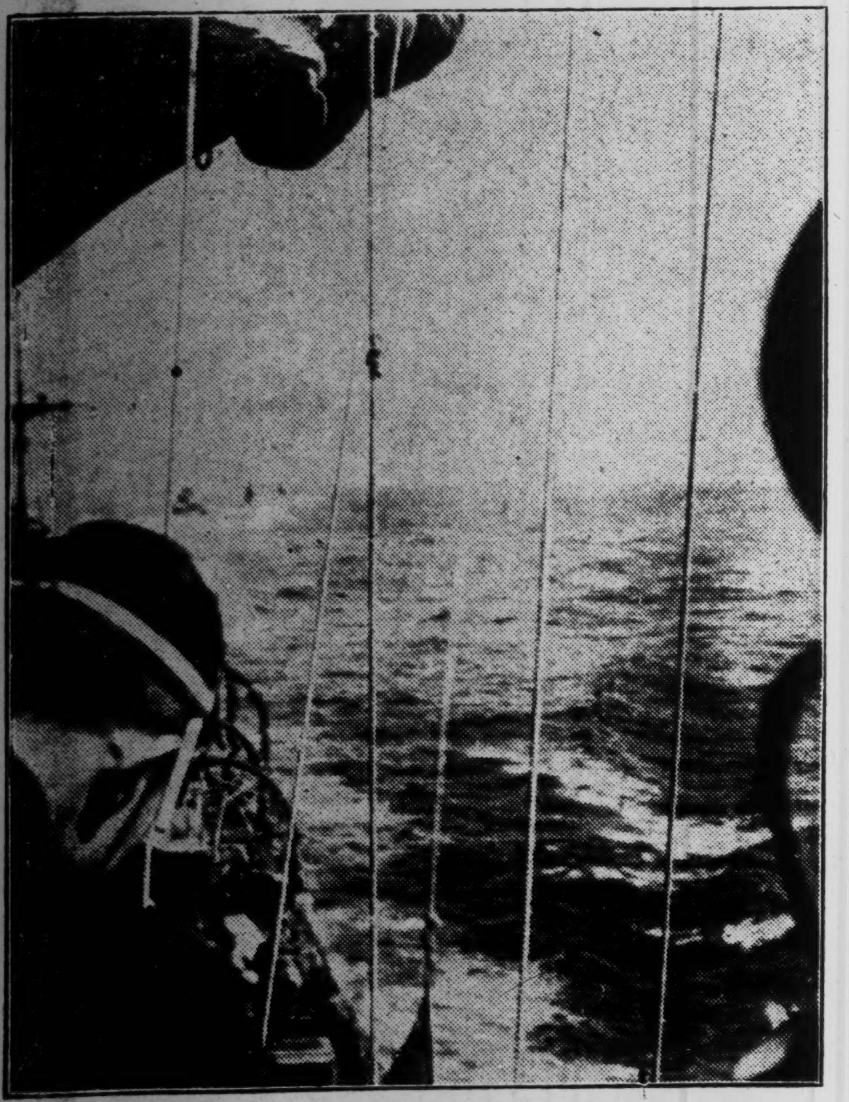
No. 15,982 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight



Breasting the waves of the North Pacific, the Imperial Fleet proceeds Kiska-ward to carry out its mission in defiance of the watchful enemy. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Bustling activities aboard a warship as the garrison troops, evacuating the island, are welcomed on board by eager members of the crew. (Passed by Navy Ministry)



Homeland bound, good cheer and high morale prevails as the gallant ships steadily approach closer to the northern base. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

KISKA WITHDRAWAL

Intrepid Feat Carried Out Under Very Nose Of Jumpy Enemy; Elements Lend Perfect Aid To Strategic Move That Astonished World

The brilliant withdrawal strategy of the Japanese Forces from Kiska Island, which had been defended for over a year against overwhelming odds, the superlative skill and bravery of the men of the undisclosed Imperial Fleet which brought back the intrepid garrison, literally without the loss of a single man, and enabled them to take up their new duties, are thrillingly described by Correspondent Izumi of the Asahi, who recently interviewed the various officers and men of the fleet at a Northern Base.

"ON UNDISCLOSED WARSHIP, NORTHERN BASE.—The following is the record of the withdrawal operations as narrated by the staff officers of the fleet and the Captain and other officers of an undisclosed warship which stole into Kiska Bay on a certain day last July and engaged in the withdrawal activities.

"The duty of withdrawing the Kiska garrison forces, with which a certain undisclosed fleet in the northern sea area was assigned to, was so difficult as to border on impossibility. The first difficulty attending this task was the long distance extending XX miles. What was worse, the naval units had to pass Attu Island, which had already fallen into enemy hands. Kiska is within hailing distance from a plane in the sky over Attu. Amchitka Island is only 60 nautical miles east of Kiska. Cruck, is some 160 nautical miles in the rear of Amchitka, and Dutch Harbor in the east. Thus the circumstances were very disadvantageous to us.

"To cap this, our naval units had to effect the operation of taking the garrison forces aboard under the very noses of the enemy. Many warships of various kinds, planes and radio detectors were employed. They had, of course, to be prepared for attacks by the enemy on their way to Kiska or while engaged in bringing aboard the garrison men. Of course, they would not shirk an engagement with the enemy for they had full confidence of making short work of them. But if the enemy were encoutered the withdrawal operation would be delayed.

Fog Endangers Navigation

"The second difficulty was the weather, particularly the dense fog peculiar to the Aleutians. If we were to take rather a roundabout way instead of making a straight voyage to cover the distance of XX nautical miles, it would require at least X days to reach Kiska. Perhaps we might encounter a sudden change of weather or very unfavorable fog conditions, which might hinder the mass navigation of our warcraft.

"But, however great the difficulties we were to face, we had to surmount them to fulfil the duty which we had to discharge. The leaders charged with the task of working out the plan for strategic operations devised all necessary measures and made full preparations to cope with all kinds of obstacles that would have to be faced. First we carried out a reconnoissance of enemy conditions and made a careful study of weather conditions. At the same time, considering the possibility that we should have to operate in dense fog, we conducted various preparatory operations at Kiska and in waters near the island to assure the unerring speed and safety of the mass movement of our vessels.

Preparations Well Made

"Again, in order to keep our plan a strict secret, we continued to augment and strengthen ground facilities for the supply of war materials supply at Kiska in an attempt to give the enemy the impression that we were strengthening the fortification there.

"X months were devoted to painstaking preparations for the carrying out of our withdrawal from the island. In the meantime, we ourselves had to pay not a little precious sacrifice, but these X months of hard labor which would apparently be little appreciated by outsiders laid the foundation for the success of the operation.

"In July all necessary preparations had been completed. We had only to wait for a definite order to be given by the commander—an order which he would give at the most opportune moment. The confidence and fighting will of men of our units were indeed great. Thus for about three weeks we had to wait for "the opportunity,' with the time for a decisive step, come what may, maturing in our favor.

Enemy Seen Jumpy

"It was toward the end of July when the enemy, in a dense fog in the sea south of Kiska, fought among themselves for 45 minutes. This fight was clearly observed from Kiska, and revealed the weakness of the enemy which had nothing else to depend upon than 'spiritless machine power.' Since the heroic death of the two thousand at Attu the enemy apparently had been in constant trepidation of any slight signs perceived in the dense fog, which might be likened to a dark night. Thus, when the approach of warcraft or planes was recorded by their radio-detectors, they were greatly flurried. For such a reason the enemy, far from being able to distinguish their comrades from the foes, clashed with their own forces. This, no doubt, was the truth of the enemy's 'heroic' naval engagement among themselves.

"It is easy to imagine the uncontrollable confusion which was caused by this fight both materially and psychologically. Of course, our side did not miss this chance. The staff officers of the fleet decided to carry

(Continued on Page 2)

Americans Warned Against Optimism

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—Frank Bartholomew, Vice-President of the United Press, who returned recently from a tour of inspection on the Pacific Front, warned against optimism regarding the war situation, it is reported from San Francisco.

"The strategic position of anti-Axis forces on the entire Pacific front has been strengthened remarkably but we must not indulge in premature optimism," Bartholomew declared.

"Severe battles lie in store for the anti-Axis forces. So far, battles have been staged only in barren areas far from fertile islands under Japanese occupation."

"The Japanese Forces still remain intact and are in possession of strategic keypoints and abundant resources. When American unit commanders return home they are disappointed when they learn that all Americans think that the Japanese have been dealt heavy blows. It is not Japan but America which has so far been 'dealt heavy blows.'

"In short, anti-Axis forces have only discovered a means to put up with Japanese blows.

"The enemy has switched its strategy to meet the needs of the present situation and are fighting with brilliant mobile operations."

Surabaya Population Registers Increase

Domei

SURABAYA, September 9.—Representing a considerable increase over the estimated pre-war population of 400,000 to 450,000, the population of Surabaya city, excluding Japanese residents, totalled 51,729 as of the census taken on September 1.

This increase may be attributed to the rapid development of industries under the Japanese Administration. Classifying the population of 403,000 or 80 per cent of the total population. Confucianists come next with a population of 48,000 followed by Buddhists with only 1,000.

Racial classification shows that Indonesians stand first totalling approximately 420,000 whereof 408,000 are natives of Java and the rest immigrants from the outlying islands. Among the aliens, Chinese rank first with a population of 52,000 followed by Indians who number 800. Eurasians number 14,000. Literates number only 171,000 as compared with 324,000 illiterates. The fact that the number of illiterates is double that of literates is clearly a result of the former Dutch Government's policy of obscurantism.

Classified according to sex, there are 246,000 males against 249,000 females or an excess of 3,000 females over males.

BIG CLASH DUE IN SOUTH ITALY; GERMANS READY

Reich Troops Maintain Hold on Corsica Isle; Giraud's Forces Land

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—That a big clash will shortly take place between the German troops and the Anglo-American invasion forces in South Italy was indicated in a statement issued by German military authorities, today.

"The war situation in South Italy saw no remarkable change yesterday," said the Reich communique. "At Salerno, the enemy carried out only a local attack against German positions within the firing range of the British fleet. With the support of bombardment from warships, British troops succeeded in establishing positions at several places on Amalfi Peninsula which is located outside German defense range and the enemy reserve forces are being landed there continually.

"The general war situation indicates that the anti-Axis forces are planning to attack Naples from the left flank. This is probably due to the unexpectedly slow advance during the last several days of the British Eighth Army advancing northward from Calabria and Apulia.

Enemies Effect Contact

"A small part of the Montgomery army seems to have already effected contact within the anti-Axis forces operating in the Salerno and Eboli areas but the main part is still continuing its northward drive, far behind the firing front.

"The above conjecture is endorsed by the fact that it was only on September 18 that the British troops advancing from Taranto occupied Gioia in the vicinity of Bari as reported from British sources.

"Meanwhile, the Fuehrer's Headquarters today announced that German rear-guards repulsed the British attacks launched east of Potenza. It is obvious that the enemy forces are making frantic preparations to launch a large-scale offensive in this area as early as possible. For this purpose, the enemy is now effecting reorganization of his troops.

"Utilizing the temporary lull, the Reich army also has reorganized its troops and reinforced them with reserve forces during the last several days. Though the plans of the German High Command are not known, it can be observed from various circumstances that the Germans are

(Continued on Page 2)

WAR FLASH

21 Convoy Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—A German convoy cruising off North Cape, at the northern tip of Norway, yesterday, was attacked by 38 enemy planes, but the German air force and A-A batteries of the convoy shot down 21 of them; German loss was only one fighter plane, the military authorities announced today.

Enemy Planes Over Sofia

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—Several anti-Axis planes flew over Sofia, Bulgaria, last night, and anti-aircraft guns of the Bulgarian army immediately opened fire, according to reports from Sofia. The enemy planes, however, fled without dropping bombs.

Greek Submarine Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—U-boats in the Aegean Sea sank a Greek submarine, operating under the British Navy, on September 14, and the crew including several Britishers were taken prisoners, according to Colonel Erick Hansen, DNB navy correspondent.

Sardinia Enemy Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—German speed bomber planes raided anti-Axis positions on Sardinia Island several times yesterday, hitting airfields, barracks and military vehicles.

ENEMY BASES IN CHINA CONTINUALLY POUNDED BY IMPERIAL AIR UNITS

Air Bases, Shipping Smashed--42 Planes At Kunming Blasted

Carrying on relentless attacks against enemy footholds in China, hand-in-hand with their winged comrades in the South Pacific, the Imperial Army Air Arm on the continent continued to display furious activities in the period between September 10-20, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement at 2 p.m. today.

Enemy airfields, military facilities and shipping at various localities were subjected to severe blastings, the raid on Kunming being particularly notable, when the Imperial Air Units shot down 18 enemy planes in combat and destroyed 24 other "lame ducks" on the ground.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, September 22, 2 p.m.—Imperial Army Air Forces in China have been attacking enemy air bases, shipping and military establishments in China daily. Following are the results from September 10 to September 20:

1. Attacked airfields at Kienow on September 10, 12, 15 and 19, at Nanyung on September 18, at Kunming and Nanning on September 20, blasting runways and attacking military establishments there. In addition, encountered 20 odd enemy planes in Kunming and shot down 18 of them (8 planes not ascertained), while 24 large-size planes on the ground were destroyed.

2. On September 17, attacked enemy shipping at Patung, 80 kilometers northwest of Ichang and in the vicinity of Wuchow on September 19 sinking or destroying seven transports and many other small vessels.

3. On September 18, blasted various military establishments at Juyuang, 200 kilometers north of Canton, and in the vicinity of Yunfu, 120 kilometers northwest of Canton, on September 20. At Yunfu, five places were set ablaze.

4. In the attack at Kunming the loss on our side was six planes self-blasted.

Indian Legion Organized in Reich--Awaits Day of Fight for Freedom

Domei

SHONAN, September 21.—An Indian Legion has been formed in Germany as part of the German armed forces, according to the Azad Hind, English language newspaper published by the Indian Independence League Headquarters here.

These Indian volunteers have lived in Germany since before the war, and, when the time comes, will play a historic part in India's fight for freedom.

The Indian Legion's uniform is similar to the German tropical outfit with the exception of the headgear which is the turban, and on the top of the left sleeve is displayed the figure of a leaping tiger with the colors yellow, white and green and with the words "Freies Indien", meaning free India.

Rally to Enrol

Indians rallying to the call of the Indian National Army have thronged the recruiting headquarters in fifteen times the anticipated number, said Rash Behari Bose to a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at his home in Shibuya last evening. Mr. Bose in his capacity as highest adviser to the Indian Independence League had been assisting Subhas Chandra Bose to pave the ground for the attainment of India's independence.

As soon as the possibilities of India's independence came to the surface, Rash Behari Bose had immediately left for the south, and there he worked strenuously and passionately side by side with Subhas Bose, to whom he had transferred the presidency of the League.

"I did everything that was within my strength and power," declared Rash Behari Bose, "and although what I did was not enough, I handed my work over to Subhas Bose. I was aware of a strong and vibrant strength in the resolute determination of Nethaji as he took over the great task of the attainment of India's independence. The strength I felt in Nethaji can best be expressed by a glance at his daily routine.

"Although he goes to bed about two o'clock in the morning, Nethaji is up at about six. He only takes about four hours of sleep in that exhausting southern climate, which exacts far greater hours of sleep. But this continues day after day and Nethaji does not indulge in any siestas. Whenever those near him advise sleep and rest, he always says 'You go and rest.' If the shortening of his life means freedom for India, Nethaji says it is alright.

"This overwhelming energy of Nethaji has moved the Indian women to give up gladly their necklaces, bracelets and other valuables for the cause of India in response to the indefatigable efforts of their leader. Volunteers have rushed in fifteen times the anticipated number to rally under 'Our Subhas Chandra Bose.'

"Nethaji has repeatedly said, 'Our problem is not that of India alone. Our aim is the attainment of Indian independence by crushing America and Britain, and inasmuch as our aim is high and of great value, so much more difficult is the task. However, if we grasp the vigorous fighting spirit of the Japanese men, our difficulties will be easily overcome.' The Indians are finding a strong, reliable leadership in the example set by Nethaji in his simple daily life."

HUNGRY INDIANS CONTINUE DYING

Renuka Ray Warns Gov't to Take Proper Relief Measures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—People are continuing to die from starvation on the streets of Calcutta and other towns and villages of Bengal, it is reported from Calcutta. The journal, Statesman, published statistics revealing that over 1,200 persons that died from starvation were disposed of between August 1 and September 15, while more than 3,500 were hospitalized for malnutrition.

In the provincial areas, the scarcity of food is still appalling, deaths being reported in many cities including Pabna and Berhampore. Muslim volunteer organizations have been appealed to to take 600,000 children from Bengal Province irrespective of creed or caste.

During the past three days alone 535 cases were admitted into Calcutta hospitals while 166 deaths occurred.

Renuka Ray, woman member of the Central Legislative Assembly, declared that unless widespread organization of relief is taken up half the population will die and many thousands will be so emaciated that there will be no hope for their recovery. Roads in Bengal Province are over

(Continued on Page 2)

Wheeler Bill Postponed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—The examination of the bill for postponing recruitment of fathers, proposed by Senator Burton Wheeler, was put off until September 28, according to Washington reports.

The opposition to the bill by Army authorities has become particularly fierce, but if the Senate continues examination of the bill, there is a possibility of its being approved. Thus, the postponement of its examination was effected to prevent the frontal confrontation of the Government and the Senate.

The Wheeler bill is gaining greater support in the Senate.

CHURCHILL HITS CRITICAL M.P.'S

Bunglings in Italy Denied--Badoglio's Men Given All Blame

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Prime Minister Churchill, today, appearing before the House of Commons in his first full-scale report on the conferences with President Roosevelt at Quebec and Washington, answered the criticisms over anti-Axis operations in Italy with the declaration that not a moment of time had been lost needlessly, according to reports from London.

The Prime Minister spoke out sharply against those who accused the anti-Axis leadership of bungling tactics in Italy. He significantly asserted that if it had not been for the failure of the Italian guards to do their duty, Benito Mussolini would have been shot when the special rescue squad, detailed by the Reichsfuehrer, rescued him from the almost impassable mountain fastness at Gran Sasso.

Further defending anti-Axis operations in Italy, Churchill declared that the second front "already exists potentially and is rapidly gathering weight." This second front, he claimed "is the main preoccupation already of the enemy." Churchill's assertion, in this connection, was obviously an answer to the persistent

(Continued on Page 2)

Konoye Leads Symphony

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—Viscount Hidemaro Konoye conducted the performance of the Cracow Symphony Orchestra in Cracow yesterday at which were present the Governor-General of Poland Dr. Hans Frank and other prominent persons, both official and civilian. The program consisted of Schubert's compositions for the first part and of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony for the second part. Vocal solos by Ranko Sawa and Japanese dancing further assisted the second part of the program.

Viscount Konoye is scheduled to conduct further performances in Lemberg and Warsaw.

U.S. Bans Supply Orders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—As a measure to cope with the labor shortage in war industries, Donald Nelson, Director of the United States Production Bureau, today announced that it has been decided to prohibit the placement of orders for war supplies in districts suffering from labor shortage, and that orders can be sent in the future only to areas able to fulfil such orders within the period specified by Army authorities, according to Washington reports.

Envoy Wu Promoted

Domei

NANKING, September 21.—The Nanking Government decided at today's session of the Executive Yuan to appoint Wu Kai-sheng, Ambassador to Italy, as Foreign Vice-Minister to succeed Chou Lung-hsiang who has been made Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan.

Sir Kingsley Wood Dead

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 21.—The British Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, died today, according to London reports.

Galiacci Back From U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Mayor Galiacci of Vatican City, who was dispatched to the United States as special envoy of the Vatican, arrived at Lisbon today by Clipper plane from the United States.

SOVIET DRIVES NIPPED IN BUD

Grim Battles Develop As Russian Units Fail To Break German Lines

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 21.—The Wehrmacht, yesterday, continued embittered fightings on the Soviet-German front in sectors north of Azov Sea, east central Donetz, lower Desna and Smolensk as the Red Army launched heavy attacks employing strong infantry and tank corps.

In the Donetz area, the Soviet attempt to encircle the German forces was frustrated, despite the use of mass mechanized formations, and the Soviet wedges cut off and annihilated. The Wehrmacht continued defense battles west and southwest of Kharkov putting a crimp in Soviet plans to roll up the German lines westward. In the fighting on the lower Desna, the Germans firmly held their positions while in the Chernigov area, numerically superior forces were stopped.

Northwest of Smolensk, grim battles developed at Demidov and Velish areas with the Reich forces withdrawing from Velish in complete order after strong Soviet attacks had been repulsed. In the northern sector, Soviet thrusts were smashed south of Lake Ilmen. In air battles that raged in the far north, German fighters, yesterday afternoon, shot down 11 Soviet bombers and four fighter planes over the Arctic coast and brought down an additional six planes when a Soviet formation of about 50 aircraft attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian coast.

Soviets Claim Gains

Following is the communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau on September 20.

"In the course of September 20 in the Zaporozhie and Melitopol directions, our troops continued successfully to develop their offensive, advancing from 10 to 25 kilometers and occupied over 70 populated places, including the town of Bolishoi Tokmak, district centers of the Zaporozhie Region, Novo-Vasilievka, Priazovskoe, and Kamyshevakha, Yulievka, Shcherbakovka, Kopany, Sladkaya Balka, Raskoshny, Botievo, Gamovka, Novo-Ivanovka (13 kilometers southeast of Melitopol).

In the Dnepropetrovsk direction our troops continued their offensive and having advanced at some places from six to 18 kilometers occupied over 60 populated places

In the Poltava direction, our troops having continued their offensive occupied over 60 populated places, including the district centers of the Poltava Region, Chutovo, Karlovka, and railway stations: Skorokhodovo and Kochubeevka.

In the Kiev direction, our troops continued to develop their offensive and having advanced from 15 to 25 kilometers captured the town and large railway junction of Grebenka, town of Kozelets, district center of the Chernigov Region, Yablunovka and also over 200 other populated places.

Our troops in the west and southwest of Novgorod-Severskyi continued to develop their successful offensive and having advanced from 15 to 20 kilometers occupied over 90 populated places, including the district center of the Chernigov Region, Koryukovka, and Zhadov, Pogoreltsy and Okhrameevichy.

In the area west and southwest of Bryansk, our troops continued to develop their successful offensive, advanced from 15 to 25 kilometers and occupied over 250 populated places.

In the Smolensk and Roslavl directions, our troops continued to develop successful offensives and have advanced from 10 to 18 kilometers.

Northwest of Smolensk, our troops having broken through the enemy resistance captured the town of Velizh and also 50 other populated places.

On September 19, our troops in all directions destroyed or damaged 38 German tanks. Forty-seven enemy planes were shot down in air combats and by the anti-aircraft artillery.

U.S.-Brazil Accord Signed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—The governments of Brazil and the United States have signed an agreement to continue the Lend-Lease arrangement, according to Rio de Janeiro reports.

The present agreement includes the further increase of crystal and mica exports from Brazil to the United States and the augmentation of laborers for the rubber plantations along the Amazon River.

Portugal-Italy Mail Ceases

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Portuguese postal authorities announced today that mail for Italy, Balkan States, Albania and San Marino will not be accepted.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 22

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Anglo-U.S. Rivalry

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Reich Political Offensives

Anglo-U.S. Rivalry

YOMIURI-HOCHI—United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is in London plotting out future operations in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific with British naval authorities. While he is demanding that the British navy should send out a large force to the Indian Ocean, the British are insisting on joint operations on roughly a fifty-fifty basis, so that they are entirely at variance in regard to the extent of danger and sacrifice each should shift onto the other. Thus they are said to be already at an impasse over the conduct of future operations.

Britain, which at the time of the commencement of hostilities with Germany, possessed more than 1,500,000 tons of warships within the age limit, lost five battleships and seven aircraft-carriers together with numerous cruisers and auxiliaries in the battles of the Pacific and Atlantic. According to an official report submitted to the House of Commons in March this year, Britain has lost 406 warships to date. This figure is, of course, a conservative estimate and the real figure must be much larger. Besides, the ships sunk since the report was made must be added. With the outbreak of war Britain appropriated £1,500,000,000 to expand its navy. It appears that five capital ships of the King George V class, five aircraft-carriers, 20 cruisers and a considerable number of auxiliaries have been built. Naval power is the life of Britain. Without it the existence of Britain would be forefeited.

In the current phase of the war, Britain is taking pains to please the United States and is humbling itself before the Yanks, but there can be no doubt that at bottom they are seeking to repulse any American attempt to control the affairs of Europe after the war and to secure at least a position of equality with the Americans in world affairs. In such a case the sole warrant Britain would hold would be its naval power. It is for this reason that the British are showing themselves so anxious to conserve their naval strength as much as possible. Wartime or post-war parity with the United States is the immutable naval policy of Britain.

Britain and the United States are spreading the propaganda that as soon as the rainy season ends, they will launch a major offensive to wrest back Burma by land and send out their great fleets to the Indian Ocean and the Pacific so as to take Japan by land and sea. But when it comes to a show down Britain will endeavor to let the United States fleet take the rap, just as the United States is expecting the British fleet to make the necessary sacrifices. It is a question of politics with them which side should be made to bear the greatest sacrifice.

The Burmese campaign is now something they cannot shun, because they have promised it so often to Chungking and vaunted it before the rest of the world. We are not underestimating the fury with which it is likely to be launched. But if we look a little closer into the enemy camp, we find it divided against itself. We must be on guard more against their propaganda offensive than their actual striking power.

Reich's Political Offensive

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—In reference to the conference recently held between Chancellor Hitler and Serbian Premier Miran Neditch, DNB reports that the German Government is understood to have undertaken to settle the question of the status of Serbia in the wake of the collapse of Jugoslavia as a State, in appreciation of the attitude of cooperation shown by Premier Neditch toward Germany. The report is interesting and full of implications.

Immediately upon the surrender of Italy, the Croats under the aegis of the Reich advanced into Dalmatia, Italian territory, and incorporated it Albania and Montenegro declared their independence. The attitude of Serbia has thus been watched. The Germans in undertaking to settle the Serbian problem indicate their intention to adopt a new Balkan policy and that they have launched upon a political offensive in the Balkans.

The ungentlemanly actions of the Italians under Badoglio stationed in the Balkans threw Croatia and Albania into a difficult position and hindered the new order construction work. But the surrender of the Badoglio regime proved instrumental in sweeping away all these obstacles and has placed Germany in a position to carry on its work unhindered. Now Germany is about to begin its work.

In fact, the feeling of confidence in Germany has steadily increased among the people in the Balkans since the treachery of Badoglio and they are showing their anxiety to cooperate with the Reich for the establishment of a new order. Thus in the West as well as in the East the political offensive to liberate the world has been taken in hand to shatter the enemy's dream of world-conquest.

This is the more important in that the United States and Britain of late have become quite active in their operations to rope in the Balkans. If the Germans steal a march on the enemy, the evil designs of Washington and London would be frustrated and the reliance of the Balkan States on Germany would be enhanced. The Grand Fortress of Europe would then be further strengthened. In that case, if they are watching for an opportunity to attack the Balkans, as reported, they would find the way blocked and suffer a serious setback. If on top of this strategic setback, the Anglo-Americans should suffer political reverses, their future would become extremely dark. We would then ask: Whither the boasted counter-offensive?

Hungry Indians Continue Dying

(Continued from Page 1)

crowded with moving "skeletons" begging desperately for food.

Woman Member Warns

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—With the increasing intensification of the food shortage in Bengal, Renuka Ray, a woman member of the Central Legislative Assembly, is reported to have made the following assertion today, according to Reuter's dispatches from Calcutta.

"Unless the Indian government takes immediate steps to establish extensive and systematic organs for relief of the famine refugees in Bengal, half of the population in the province will starve to death. Tens of thousands of the people in the province have become horribly emaciated, so much so that there is no hope of their recovery. In Calcutta, reduced to nothing but skin and bones, living skeletons are prowling the streets in futile search for food."

New Roster Revealed Of Australian Cabinet

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Following his re-election as Australian Premier, yesterday, the personnel of the new Curtin Cabinet was announced today. Immediately upon the formation of his Cabinet, Premier Curtin announced that its first meeting will be called tomorrow, to study the new budget bill slated to be submitted to the Parliament toward the end of next week.

Edward Ward, former Labor Minister, has been appointed Transportation Minister and concurrently External Affairs Minister in the new Cabinet. Former Health Minister Holloway is Labor Minister, and former External Affairs Minister Frazer is Health Minister. Arthur Calwell is Minister of Information. The above are the only changes made, and former members of the Cabinet remain in the other posts.

Willkie May Try Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—In his article published in the latest issue of the popular weekly magazine, Look, Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate at the last election, expressed willingness to again become Republican candidate at the 1944 election, according to reports from New York.

TO LET

ASHIYA

Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants

26 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Churchill Hits Critical M.P.'s In Long Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet demands for the formation of the second front on the contention that Italian operations cannot be considered as such.

When Right Time Comes

Churchill told the Commons, "When we and our American allies judge to be the right time, this second front will be thrown into play and mass invasion of the continent from the west, in combination with invasion from the south, will begin."

The Prime Minister described the surrender by the Badoglio Government as a "windfall," but that "it had nothing to do with the date of harvesting the orchard." He told the Commons that the Mediterranean campaign was not and never had been intended as "a substitute for direct attack across the Channels on the Germans in France and the Low Countries," adding that "on the contrary the opening of this new front was always intended to be the essential preliminary to the main attack on Germany. Churchill disclosed that he and Roosevelt, at their meeting in Washington, last May, had set Italy's elimination from the war as their principal objective.

The Badoglio regime's unconditional surrender was signed at Syracuse on the night of September 3, he said. He also revealed that arrangements had been made to land American armored divisions in Rome at the same time as the main invasion on Italy but that it was not possible because the Germans held the airfields.

Regarding the German rescue of Il Duce, Churchill said that the Badoglio regime took careful measures to hold their captive but did not provide against "heavy parachute descent at that particular point" of Gran Sasso. "The Germans had one card up their sleeves . . . the carabinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if any attempt was made to rescue him but they failed in their duty."

Il Duce's Surrender Sought

He also revealed that particular stipulation had been made in the armistice terms for the surrender of the Italian leader but that it was impossible to arrange for him to be specially delivered and separately from other "war criminals" before the armistice.

Churchill spoke of the "magnificent dimunition" in the sinkings of anti-Axis merchantmen in the Atlantic but warned "that no guarantee can be given for continuance of these favorable conditions." He boasted that "it's a fact that for four months which ended on September 18, no merchantman has been sunk by enemy action in the North Atlantic." He warned, however, that new type U-boats have been coming out since last week into the Atlantic from their bases in France and Germany and that they undoubtedly have been equipped with what is thought to be the best and latest apparatus.

Main U.S. Strength Used

Churchill admitted that at the Quebec conference much attention was given to the prosecution of war against Japan. He said that the main strength of the United States forces had been deployed to the Pacific and the main weight of offensive operations centered in the Solomons and New Guinea areas. The headquarters of the new command of Lord Louis Mountbatten, as supreme commander of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia he said, will be set up first at New Delhi so as to be in close liaison with the Indian Government.

He added that Lord Louis Mountbatten will arrive in India shortly accompanied by his staff officers. He warned that any slackening in war efforts "might find ourselves condemned to the long drawn-out process of vital expenditure of life."

Concluding his speech, the longest ever made in his career as Prime Minister, that lasted two hours and seven minutes, Churchill declared, "in America I found the feeling everywhere that the war was being well managed. It is my hope that this conviction is generally share at home."

KISKA WITHDRAWAL

(Continued from Page 1)

out the operation taking advantage of the enemy's confusion.

"The operation was decided to be carried out on a certain day in July. That day dense fog covered the Aleutians like curling grey clouds. Though there was apprehension as to the danger of navigating, the dense fog was an advantage to us as it covered our move.

"At X hour in the morning, the death-defying units told the Commander-in-Chief that 'It's advisable to get decisively.' The Commander-in-Chief's resolution was also in perfect accord with this. The sun was about to rise in the North Pacific. In no time the naval units reached within XX nautical miles of Kiska, and yet the thick fog lay boundlessly. Thus the first step was taken toward the execution of the unprecedentedly large-scale withdrawal operation, which was carried out without losing a single man.

Final Orders Received

"At a certain hour on the morning of X day in July, a light signal flashed from our flagship, of an undisclosed name. This conveyed the order: 'Enter Kiska and do your duty! Wish you success!' The final instruction of the Commander-in-Chief was short but it impressed all the officers and men on the ships under his command. The Commander-in-Chief knew better than anybody else what difficult task it would be to enter Kiska and take our men away, so the hearts of the Commander-in-Chief and the officers and men in carrying out his order beat in unison.

"The determination to carry out the plan at all costs and under any circumstance was now being carried out. There was not a moment to be lost. Our ship, on leaving the base, landed everything except those articles considered absolutely necessary. An undisclosed number of warships now began to proceed resolutely for the destination. We cruised for a considerable distance, but the weather was still foggy, and we could not see the ships in the rear. We felt sorry, but we also thought this would give no chance to the enemy to discover our ships. In this belief, we felt assured. Certainly this was a heaven-sent gift. Since we had left the base we saw the sun only once and that only for a short duration.

Fog Protects Ships

"We grew doubtful as to whether our ship was proceeding on the correct course. We tried to feel sure but our hearts were heavy. However, the Captain, who placed absolute confidence in the Chief Navigator, did not feel uneasy. In this foggy weather there was no fear of attacks by enemy planes, but it was considered certain that enemy warships could be keeping watch in the vicinity of Kiska.

"Supposing we met the enemy warships near the island, our first concern was how to dispose of them and to enter Kiska as soon as possible. We completed thorough-going preparations for action but felt it would be better if we did not meet with any obstacle until we could succeed in taking our men away from Kiska.

"Now we saw that the time was so advanced that we must be quite near Kiska, but we could not see the island. The speed of our ships was slowed down. Our Chief Gunner was at his post on the top of the bridge ready for action the moment any enemy ships were sighted. If Chief Gunner found no chance for action, our operation would be a complete success. We were tempted to wish that some enemy ships, even one vessel, would appear so that we would have a chance to fire to our heart's content. This feeling was similarly entertained by all the young officers.

"In no time, a lookout man cried out 'an island ahead.' In the midst of the dense fog a black shadow loomed in the distance. In another moment it disappeared. Except the Chief Navigator and the lookout man in charge, everyone thought that the supposed discovery of the island was imaginary. The Chief Navigator was sure of the approach of the ship to the island. Exactly adjusting the time and speed, the course was changed to an undisclosed direction.

Undiscovered by Foe

"Not a single enemy ship was met on the way. As we cruised close to the coast, the enemy failed to detect anything. Then we changed our course once more and went on. After, we sighted the island once more. We were slowly nearing the mouth of Kiska Bay. Then the fog grew thinner enabling us to see the small island near the entrance to Kiska Bay.

"This clear space in the fog was like a signal 'Here is the entrance to Kiska.' The bugles were blown joyfully for preparations to enter the harbor. From behind the fog came a bugle signal saying "we are the Kiska garrison.' All felt relieved because we had reached Kiska at last.

"The fog lifted for a time, but it descended again. When all our ships drew in line, the weather again cleared up. Visibility at this time was about 1,000 meters high and about 2,000 meters on the surface. Almost like a miracle, the Kiska harbor was cleared of fog. Our ships lowered anchor in the harbor

"The Chief Surgeon of our ship said, 'This clearing of fog at this one spot is really a miracle.' Then the embarkation of our garrison troops followed in good order as the soldiers came aboard. Mutely thanking the troopers, the seamen on the ship extended their hands to the troopers coming aboard. The scene was reassuring and inspiring.

Adieu to Kiska

"The blasting units were the last to be taken away. When all of them were embarking on ships, explosions occurred at various places behind, followed leaping flames as fires broke out. The embarkation operation was completed in a shorter time than scheduled. Then the departure bugle signal was given. As our ships then left Kiska, thick fog again enveloped us. This was another miracle. Farewell to Kiska! See you again some day.

"The Kiska garrison officers and men were seen with their mouths tightly closed, looking at Kiska where they remained for so long a time. While on the island they had worked hard in throwing up the fortifications only to blow them up on departing. They stared at the red flames rising up from the blackish-looking hills until the island disappeared in the fog. Feeling sympathy for the officers and men of the Kiska garrison, the crew of our ship shed tears, and renewed their vow to take revenge.

"Then our ship steamed away, thus completing the withdrawal operation which was considered a most difficult task. The thick fog which helped our operation continued until all our ships entered the area where our naval and air forces were maintaining an iron-tight defense. On the day when the Kiska garrison troops came to our base, the fog cleared up as if congratulating us on their safe arrival."

Big Fight Due In South Italy; Germans Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

awaiting for the enemy's new move."

Germans Hold Corsica

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—Corsica Island is still in the hands of the Germans, Reich military authorities declared today.

"Foreign sources have spread reports that Reich troops have withdrawn from Corsica Island but these dispatches are false as German forces are still stationed there," the German authorities declared.

German planes, these authorities added, yesterday inflicted heavy damages on two British high-speed boats in the Aegean Sea, while bomber squadrons carried out effective raids against the enemy forces in Southern Italy. They also attacked enemy airfields on Sardinia Island and blasted 10 enemy aircraft aground in other islands in the Mediterranean.

Referring to the reports from foreign sources that partisan units are active in Adriatic coastal areas, German authorities declared that the same areas are being secured by Reich troops. "It is true," they said, "that since they have acquired the arms of Italian forces, the partisans have recently become active, but the Germans are now carrying out mopping-up operations against their main positions."

French Rebels Land

French rebel forces under command of General Henri Giraud landed on Corsica Island, Monday night, German military authorities announced Tuesday, according to an Asahi dispatch from Berlin.

This is the first time General Giraud's army of 300,000, equipped with American arms, has been employed in actual fighting. Nothing is known yet as to the strength of the landing forces or their strategic aims. Inasmuch as General Giraud is obviously planning to recapture the French mainland, the activities of the rebel French forces are being watched with much attention.

According to the announcement of German authorities, the Reich garrison on Corsica Island has not withdrawn. It is not known whether the Germans are fighting against the invaders.

Meanwhile, an Algiers broadcast discloses that the Commander-in-Chief of the invasion forces proposed to the Supreme Commander of the German garrison that all soldiers with brassards bearing the mark of a death-head be recognized as members of the rebel French forces.

It is considered that the rebel army does not have sufficient uniforms and that moreover, it is designing to utilize the guerilla activities by French inhabitants.

Nippon Times

Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 58[illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori,
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED

Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed . . ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds . . . . [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-[illegible]

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONGYOKU (2) 2111-2118

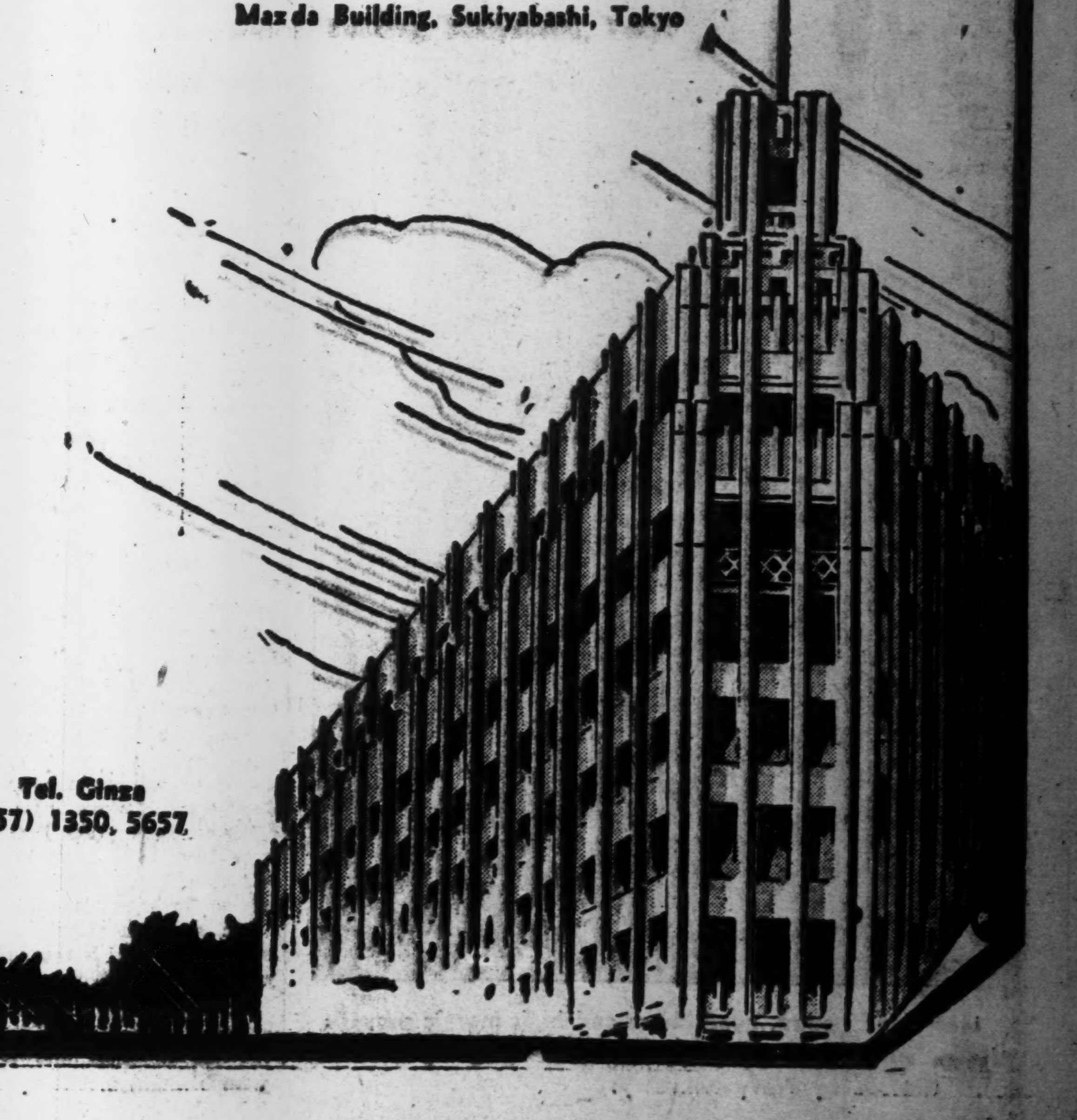
From September
23rd to 29th

A German Picture
"JUGEND"

At the
SANNOMIYA EIGAKAN
SANNOMIYA, KOBE

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT

Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo



Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

Office: . . . . 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer . . . . SHOICHI KAWAMURA